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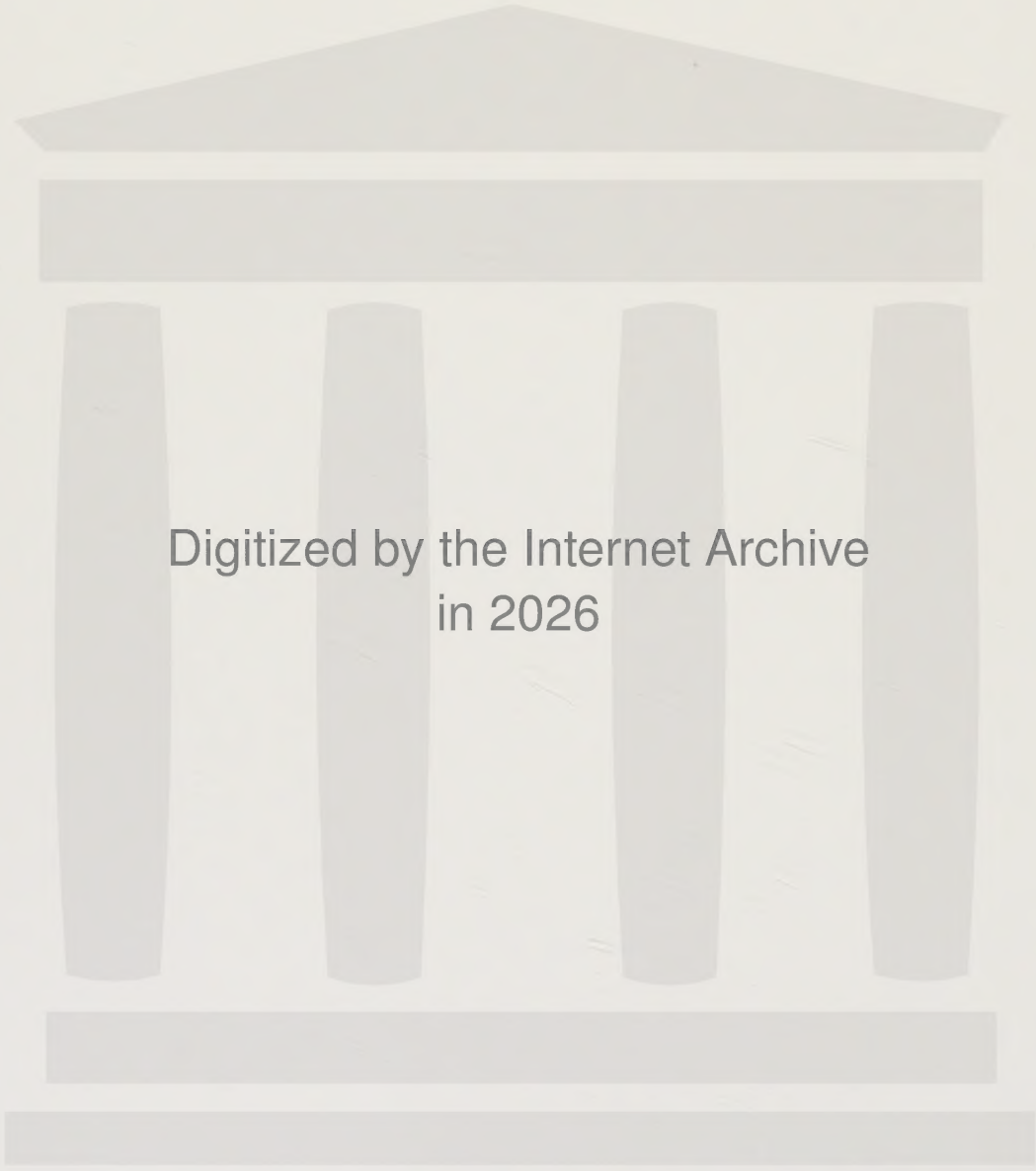
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LANCASTER

AND

FAIRFIELD COUNTY, OHIO

"Oh! My love's like a red, red rose"

BY AUTHORITY OF

THE BOARD OF TRADE AND CITY COUNCIL

OF LANCASTER

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"How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood
When fond recollection presents them to view.
The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled wildwood,
And every loved spot which my infancy knew;
And the wide spreading pond, and the mill that stood near it,
The bridge, and the rocks where the cataract fell,
The cot of my father, the dairy-house nigh it,
And e'en the rude bucket which hung in the well."

—SAMUEL WOODWORTH.

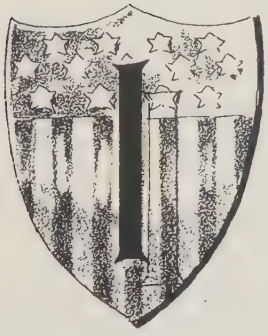
CITY HALL

LANCASTER

Fairfield County, Ohio

CHAPTER I.

LOOKING BACKWARD—EARLY HISTORY OF OLD FAIRFIELD—WAYBACK DATES AND FACTS CONCERNING LANCASTER, NOW ALMOST FORGOTTEN.



IF a simple statement of area and location, with the bare facts as to climate and census returns, be to record the history of a community, it were an easy task to thus recount the statistics of the State of Ohio or any of the eighty-eight counties thereof. But from the days of Marquette and Joliett (1673), when first a white man's foot trod this portion of Louisiana—think of it, Ohio known to anybody as Louisiana—Ohio, the home of almost every other nationality, a French province—or a few years later, when La Salle and Hennepin explored much of this vast region for France, or later still when D'Iberville did the same, and on down to 1725 when French settlements dotted the great territory still known as Louisiana, who shall give the climatic conditions, the census returns, and call these the History of the North-West Territory?

As a man grows old not by years, but by heart throbs, by experiences that furrow his mental make-up and incidentally leave lines upon his brow, so a nation's age and history may not be recounted in words; deeds alone are the true index of character, of a man and of a country. That book of pioneer history has yet to be written which shall recount the deeds of daring of the intrepid explorer, the tireless pathfinder, the patient yeoman, and not leave to the most vivid imaginings much which must be read between the lines, of struggle, privation, and death.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

Many of the early dates, so dear to the hearts of antiquarians, seem lost or are very obscure, and almost unreliable as they relate to Ohio's history. The best authenticated chronology comes to us from French sources, since that country undertook as early as 1725 to colonize the land claimed by them, and created one division in the quarter north-west of the Ohio River. This was to be locally governed, but under the guidance of the General Council for the entire territory of Louisiana.

Perhaps no one source of information touching these early days in the primeval forests of the Great Northwest is more replete with interest than the books of the Astor Fur Trading Co., still shown to visitors at Mackinac, the headquarters of this early wealth-producing industry. Volumes might be written from a mere recital of the dates mentioned, and the romances indicated by the more than hints of the lives and loves of the French Canadians, the half-breeds, and the nondescripts who gathered about the trading posts of the Northwest in those early days.

France was not the only European country greedy for gain in the New World, and what is now known as the Ohio Valley, owned by the Six Nations, as well as certain other lands, originally the hunting grounds of these Indian tribes, were purchased from them by the British at Lancaster, Pa., in 1744, and in 1748 the "Ohio Company" was formed. Trading posts were established, the first on the Great Miami River in 1749 at Loramie's store. The French objecting, called to their aid some of their Indian friends, and after a sharp contest demolished the English stockade and carried the traders into Canada. This was in 1752, three years before Braddock's defeat, and was the beginning of serious troubles between "Lo" and his white neighbors, including the rapine of the Moravian missionaries in the Muskingum Valley (1762), Crawford's awful death at Upper Sandusky at the hands of the Wyandots in 1763, the well-remembered "Coshocton Campaign" (1780), and Logan's expedition against the Mackachack towns on Mad River in 1786.

In 1776 came the Declaration of Independence, and in 1783 England ceded all rights in the North-west Territory to the United States. The older colonies thereupon laid claims to the wild lands as far west as the Mississippi, and several of them appreciating the possibilities of our own great State, it was not until May 30, 1800, when Virginia, Connecticut, New York, and Massachusetts relinquished all their rights to the General Government. In the meantime the Indians had to be bought off, and on January 21, 1785, at Ft. McIntosh, and later, August 3, 1795, treaties were made with the Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa, and Ottawa nations, by which all of what was later called Ohio land, was ceded to the Government, save only as certain sections were to be held by the Wyandots and Delawares as hunting grounds. Then followed plans of Congress for governing the North-western Territory, and sales of land therein were made at New York (1787), and later at Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

THE NEW ENGLAND OHIO COMPANY.

It was not until October, 1788, when Gen. Arthur St. Clair was Territorial Governor, that the New England Ohio Co. purchased what is now the Buckeye State. The names of the daring speculators should not be forgotten; they were Manassah Cutler and Winthrop Sargaent, acting as agents for their friends in the east. The first settlement (1785), was attempted where Portsmouth now stands; it failed because of Indian troubles, but three years later, as all Ohio records of "Dames" and "Sons" will show (1788), Marietta was founded at the mouth of the Muskingum — the oldest town in Ohio. What hair-raising yarns of border bravery could not her yet serviceable log houses tell could they but speak of half that has transpired in their time!

In 1788 followed the John Cleves Symmes purchase of land between the Great and Little Miami rivers, and at Columbia, five miles from Cincinnati, the second settlement was made. Then Gallipolis, and in 1790 Cincinnati, being located in the second county formed in the State, and called Hamilton, the first Washington, being originally almost half the size of the State, and including Marietta. At the two places last named the general courts were established, and as the territory was rapidly filling up with a most desirable population, brave hopes of statehood were entertained. In 1799 Chillicothe was made the seat of government, and there, on November 1, 1802, assembled the convention to form a state constitution; on the 29th of the same month

OHIO BECAME ONE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The history of Ohio is of interest to all her children, now so widely scattered that on them, as upon old England's possessions, the sun never sets; but there is a small section of the Buckeye State dearer, perhaps, to the readers of this book than any other equal number of acres within its borders. But 470 square miles (there are larger counties than Fairfield), she yields the palm to none where beauty of scenery, variety of soil, and all natural resources are concerned, nor when her "noble sons of worthy sires" measure up to the standards set by her neighbors.

If, with the writer's imagination, you could have joined a hunting party in October, 1780, and spent a happy day along the banks of the Hockhocking, you might, perchance, have thought yourself in questionable company, for in the little group silhouetted on the sky on the evening of the balmiest of Indian Summer days, might be seen Between-the-Logs, a famous Wyandot chief, Little Bear, John Grey-Eyes, and Simon Girty, with two white men, one of them Simon Kenton, and some half a dozen braves, all fully equipped with rifles, tomahawks, knives, etc., while at the foot of the hill the trophies of the day's chase awaited the pleasure of the distinguished hunters. The pause on the homeward journey was well-timed as the spot selected, to view the setting sun; any lover of old Lancaster would gladly stop to thus gaze into the fair fields visible from the "Standing Stone" on which the little company was now halted. This hill, from its unusual formation, excites the notice of all visitors.

Geologists tell us that in some antediluvian days an inland sea spread over the rich lands of Central Ohio, and that from out this vast expanse of water, Standing Stone lifted its head 250 feet above the plain below, an island, solitary and alone. Again we are told that the sandstone formation ends here in great cliffs, and Mt. Pleasant, or as the Indians called it "Standing Stone," became the Gibralter of this midland Mediterranean.

'Twas such a view as Moses had when from Pisgah's top, he viewed the Promised Land, and it required an eagle's eye to pierce so far as the panorama extended. A magnificent and far-reaching prairie on every hand stretched away for mile upon mile, clad with soft and velvety verdure, and with myriads of fall flowers. At close range the elevation, with a base of one and a half miles, resembles a huge pyramid, the top being not over two acres in extent. Three of its sides are seamed and cleft by deep ravines and gullies, while the fourth, or western slope, is abrupt and sheer, 300 feet.

MOUNT PLEASANT.

Chief Between-the-Logs had made the detour to the top of Standing Stone by the then only possible pathway leading to its summit, in order to show his white guests the magnificent view and to point with pride to the peaceful valley at its base. (Strangers are always shown this most remarkable view, including the location of the picturesque summer-house on the face of the cliff. The Duke of Saxony visited it in 1828, and his name, carved in the yielding sandstone, is still visible.)

"TARHE."

More than one hundred wigwams, tepees, and cabins were comfortably spread out on the landscape, and, with the bright fires and moving figures of squaws preparing the evening meal, our first glimpse of New Lancaster is deserving of a Farny, or Sharp, with their most brilliant palettes, to do justice for posterity to so rare a scene, and one, too, impossible of reproduction in any succeeding generation. This was the principal town of the Wyandot Nation, and stood between the south end of Broad Street and T. Ewing's canal basin, in the present town of Lancaster, and extended to the base of the hill south of the M. E. Church, the ground now occupied by the factory and railroad districts of Lancaster. It was called by the Wyandots "Tarhe."

Reluctantly leaving the hill-top, with its widespread cynametograph illuminated by the last rays of the setting sun, our little party descended to the luxuriant valley, and were soon in the village, choicely located near the banks of the Hockhocking. Much which

might better have been omitted by a fair and impartial historian has been said of the Indian, both as to his good and bad qualities, but certainly in locating Tarhe or Cranetown, as it was often called, after a big chief of that name, the Wyandots "builded better than they knew." As this was really primitive Lancaster, we may be pardoned for quoting a more accurate description from an eye-witness:

"The appearance of the village was quite imposing. The cabin of the chief was easily distinguished from the others by its size and general appearance of superiority. It stood near the center of the main village (by which we mean the principal cluster of huts, for like some of our more modern settlements, there was the town part of the village, with straggling lodges reaching off in various directions, some even extending along the plain to the hills of the north), and directly on the bank of the river, close by a spring of clear, cold, water, which doubtless had exerted its silent influence on the mind of the chief at the time of its location. Beyond the town, or farther away on the plain, were large fields of golden corn, now just in the maturity of the harvest, and still beyond the eye had a long sweep, with not even a tree to obstruct the vision, till the brown and green earth and the blue sky blended, and the actual line of the horizon was lost to view. Away to the right, in front, runs a narrow line of checkered thicket, marking the course of the beautiful Hockhocking, beyond which your eye again rests upon a luxuriant valley, which is soon shut in by a row of hills. The village, containing 500 souls, is swarming with inhabitants; warriors, squaws, children, and papooses are seen running lazily about among the rude tents, or sauntering off toward the race-track lying directly in the foreground, a hundred yards distant. An Indian race-course or playground, who shall describe it! The regular warriors, nearly all young, finely-formed, athletic fellows, old sachems, squaws, children, and papooses squatted upon the greensward, some with pipes, lazily puffing out smoke, and all indolently gazing about them, while they bared their heads in the bright weather, and their long scalp-locks hanging around their necks or dangling down their half-naked backs, presented a wild and grotesque appearance. This grouping was mostly around a hollow square, a perfectly level spot of ground, some fifty yards, perhaps, where the young braves in stately dignity were preparing for a trial of skill in throwing the tomahawk."

The same graphic writer who has given us the above birds-eye view of the village, continues to describe

THE SPORTS OF THIS PRIMITIVE PEOPLE.

"At the southern end of the square, or the one opposite where they stood, and which in the disposition of the actors and spectators was left vacant, a stake had been driven into the earth so as to stand about the height of an ordinary man above the level. Against this stake was placed the effigy of a man, made of skins, stuffed and painted, with wooden head, in such a posture that if struck violently in front, either with tomahawk or other weapon, it would fall to the ground. Everything being ready, one of the younger warriors stepped forward and, measuring with a most careful eye the twenty paces to the mark, threw back his right foot and flung the weapon with all his force. Whiz, it went through the air, and just grazing the right shoulder of the effigy, half buried itself in the logs beyond. A joyous shout from the happy children greeted even this indifferent success.

Another stepped forward, and in the same manner his tomahawk went whirling through the air. A third, a fourth, until a sixth and more experienced man planted a well-directed blow in the abdomen of the figure, and it doubled forward and fell to the ground. A loud, boisterous shout from the spectators attested their satisfaction at this signal triumph, and as the warrior replaced the target, it was easy to see he felt he had no reason to be ashamed. Perhaps a dozen or twenty trials were made with varying accuracy before the successful competitor displayed his skill with the tomahawk, and sent it whizzing through the air to a lodgment in the very head of the image. A universal shout, such as had not been before given, ascended from every throat, actors as well as spectators — men, women and children, and striking the mural surface of the Standing Stone, rebounded, echoed and re-echoed among the fissures and crags of neighboring hills till the whole country seemed alive with fiends in their unearthly revels." So much for our Indian "ancestry"— in the passing show their float was soon gone, and by 1795 the treaty of Greenville relegated the Wyandots to reservations near Upper Sandusky, and another act in the drama of Fairfield had closed.

"ZANE'S TRACE."

The next important date in the county's history is 1797, indelibly connected with Ebenezer Zane and the building of a government road from Wheeling, W. Va., to Limestone, now Maysville, Ky. This was known as "Zane's Trace" (Wheeling Street as far as Columbus Street), and was to include "a well-blazed wagon road, with ferries over the Muskingum, Scioto, and Ohio Rivers." Through an unbroken wilderness of 226 miles, and with hostile Indians on every hand, it was no small undertaking, and meant much to the scattered settlers whose nearest neighbors might be fifty miles away, and whose simple fare of corn-bread, potatoes, milk, and wild meats could hardly be varied with flour at $16.00 per barrel, tea at $2.50 per pound, coffee $1.50, spices $1.00, and indispensable salt, obtainable only from the licks in Kentucky, $5.00 for every fifty pounds.

The laborer was worthy of his hire, which Congress agreed should include three separate parcels of land each one mile square, and this same laborer was a wise man when, at "the crossing of the Hockhocking, two or three hundred yards from the present Chillicothe pike, and about one-half mile west of the intersection of Main and Broad Streets, he located one of these tracts, and in the autumn of 1800 laid out the present county seat of Fairfield County, and in compliment to a group of settlers from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, called it

NEW LANCASTER.

The original plat of Lancaster, one mile square and all on the east side of the Hockhocking River, was bounded on the west by what is now Front Street (the original bed of the old Ohio and Erie Canal); on the east by Broad Alley (now Pearl Avenue), which runs northeast of Fourth Street; on the north by one tier of lots on the north side of Mulberry Street, and on the south by one tier of lots on the south side of Chestnut Street, all covered by a fine growth of forest trees, largely Buckeye.

Zane's Trace was, indeed, a thoroughfare, and all the roads, trails, and paths through the forest led like the ancient highways, "to Rome," and most naturally did the stockades

and settlements along this primitive boulevard increase in size and importance. From an address before the Lancaster Literary Society, delivered in March, 1844, by so competent an authority as General Sanderson, identified with Lancaster from early in the last century to the time of his death, 1870, we have most of the following facts:

As early as April, 1798, Captain Joseph Hunter and his family migrated from Kentucky, and seeing that the Hocking Valley was a goodly spot, surpassingly fertile, abounding in fine springs, he set up his "Lares and Penates" and became literally

THE FIRST FAMILY OF LANCASTER,

By erecting his cabin upon Zane's Trace west of the crossings, and about 150 yards from the present turnpike. He had little call to feel in any wise crowded, as his wife, the first white woman settling in the valley, had her nearest neighbors on the banks of the Muskingum or Scioto Rivers, hardly within distance for an afternoon call.

Captain Hunter is regarded as the real founder of Fairfield County, his cabin, known as Hunter's settlement, antedating Zane's clearing at New Lancaster. He lived to see the county thoroughly populated, and died in the year 1829, leaving a widow, who passed away in 1861, and two children, Hocking H. Hunter, elsewhere referred to, and Mrs. J. C. Castle, at ninety-one years of age, who still lives on Wheeling Street, Lancaster. With her will perish much of the unwritten history of the good old days of our forefathers.

James Converse, 1799, was, perhaps, the second settler in Fairfield County. A New Englander by birth, he became the first merchant of Lancaster, bringing his stock of goods by keel boat to the mouth of Rushcreek and carting them from there to Hunter's cabin, where he opened a general store, shortly after erecting a more pretentious building on Main Street. Another writer says of Mr. Converse that he reached Lancaster with almost a canoe load of merchandise, and opened a very large and general assortment of dry goods and groceries in a cabin in Hunter's settlement. He displayed specimens of his goods on the corners of the cabin and upon the stumps and branches of trees before his door, dispensing with the use of flags altogether He was, of course, a modest man. Mr. Converse was foreman of the first grand jury in Fairfield County, at the early date of 1803. Shortly after, Hunter and Converse and in the same year, 1798, Nathaniel Wilson, John and Allen Green, John and Joseph McMullen, Robert Cooper, Isaac Shaffer, and others, arrived from the East and made clearings for houses and crops, while the following year, 1799, several settlements were made in the county, mostly in what is now Greenfield Township — one at forks of the Hockhocking, another at Yankeetown, Rushcreek, Raccoon and Indian Creeks, Pleasant Run, Fetters Run, Tobeytown, and Muddy Prairie. We learn from General Sanderson's pamphlet, in this year too, Levi Moore, Abraham Bright, Major Bright Ishmael Due, and Jesse Spurgeon migrated from Allegany County, Md., partly overland with horses and part coming down the Ohio from Pittsburg, and in canoes from the mouth of the Hocking to Rushcreek. These settlements had each a score or more families, were thrifty in their simplicity, and helpful to one another in both the peaceful and troubled times known to all the early settlers.

THE FIRST GRIST MILL.

The first grist mill was an important addition to the little community, and Joseph Loveland and Hezekiah Smith, public benefactors when they evinced enterprise sufficient to announce a log-rolling for this purpose. The news spread throughout the border, and the entire population willingly lent a hand, when in the Fall of 1799 the upper and nether millstones were placed in position in what is now known as Rock Mill, at the headwaters of the Hockhocking, and going to mill ceased to mean a horseback or footback trip to Maysville, Ky., or some equally remote point. We are glad, too, that after having had all the trouble and hard work attendant on going into the milling business, history records the success of the venture, and further states that in 1802, in what is now Berne township, occurred the first wedding in Fairfield County, the contracting parties being the miller Joseph Loveland and Miss Shallenberger. A second wedding is recorded for 1802, this time in what is now Richland Township, the ceremony being performed by Rev. William Trimble for Edward and Sarah Murphy.

ROCK MILL.

It was in 1799 that the first Postoffice was established, the Postmaster being Samuel Coates, an Englishman, who, with his son of like name, had been attracted by the metropolitan atmosphere at the "Crossing of the Hockhocking," and concluded to keep "Bachelor's Hall" there for a time, and, as an evidence that old England need not count on their speedy return, it is said that they put in a crop about 300 yards south of the present bridge on the Chillicothe road. Their duties as farmers did not prevent their looking after the postal service also, and one of them was always on the lookout for the weekly mounted carrier as he stopped at their cabin on the Hocking, en route to and from Limestone and other Ohio River points, thus connecting the far west and south with the older colonies, via Wheeling. The Postoffice was later moved to the south side of Wheeling Street, on the site of Mr. James V. Kinney's residence.

THE FIRST STAR ROUTE IN OHIO.

The first "Star Route" in Ohio was in three divisions, Wheeling to Zanesville (Muskingum), thence to Scioto River, and from that point to the Ohio at Limestone, on the Kentucky side. The late General George Sanderson, then but a boy, was the first mailcarrier

from Muskingum to Scioto, seventy-six miles. The Sanderson family was from Pennsylvania, having moved to Lancaster in 1800, and to General Sanderson's personal recollections all histories of Fairfield County are greatly indebted, his, Scott's, and Wiseman's reminiscences forming almost the only authentic data.

Besides being a reliable government contractor, engineer, and all-round intrepid pioneer, Ebenezer Zane was in himself a host along other lines as well. Zane's party consisted of himself, his brothers Jonathan and Noah, John McIntire, their brother-in-law, Joseph Morley, Levi Williams, and an Indian guide named Tomepomehala. At least part of them had been on the frontier with Ebenezer Zane for ten years or more, for in 1789, and even before the settlement of Marietta, we find records of their hunting expeditions through this portion of the Territory.

The Government paid Zane largely in generous and very advantageous sections of ground. He opened up town sites of what afterward became most thriving settlements, noticeably Lancaster and Zanesville. Remember, there were no enterprising Boards of Trade or Councils to vote inducements to desirable acquisitions for these little hamlets, or to otherwise boom them as "future greats." Yet, wanting good neighbors, mechanics, artisans and tradespeople of all sorts, he agreed to share his tracts, giving occasional lots to such parties as would build on them, locate, and ply their useful arts. Has any later citizen of the town done more for Lancaster than God-father Ebezener Zane, of blessed memory!

Chapter II.

Lancaster—We Begin to be a Real Sure-Enough Town, with Streets and Alleys—Have a "First White Child," all Our Own, and Several Other First Things of Interest.

In 1805 the *new* had worn off the little community, and feeling itself to be now quite out of leading strings, applied to the Legislature for permission to be known henceforth as

Lancaster,

and, as if the enabling act gave impetus to real estate, a sale of town lots in that year found ready purchasers at from five to fifty dollars, with the result that more thrifty mechanics set up their log dwellings, and Lancaster, as a seat of justice, became the county seat of Fairfield County, which, by the Governor and council of the North-west Territory, had been organized on December 9, 1800. Among those purchasing lots at this sale were Nathaniel Willis, father of the afterwards famous poet, N. P. Willis; Thomas Worthington, later Governor of Ohio, both being residents of Chillicothe, but who saw a future for Lancaster and invested in its real estate. The county as at that time constituted, embraced all, or very nearly all, of the present counties of Licking, Knox, and Perry, and portions of Pickaway, Franklin, and Hocking, and many of the deeds of glory and daring attributed by later historians to these counties, formed from old Fairfield, are rightly creditable to the mother county, as their heroes were her sons.

As early as 1801 the Lancaster of to-day had taken form, and the oldest inhabitant can not remember when streets and alleys, as now laid out, were not exactly as we know them. True, they were not always so well paved—in fact, the good hard sense of the earliest city fathers stands forth in no clearer light than when, according to General Sanderson, attempting to rid the town of both drunkenness and stumps, it inflicted the one on the other by prescribing a penalty of "a stump for every drunk." It was as effectual as a gold cure, less expensive, and a wonderful help to the public highways.

The First White Child.

The history of a county, without expressly stipulating the "first white child," would be equaled only by the play of Hamlet with H. omitted. Authorities—Howe, Graham, Scott—differ as to the first white girl born in Fairfield, but evidence accumulates that to Mr. and Mrs. John Green, some time of Virginia, belongs the honor of presenting the first white male child. Its birth occurred about 1798, three miles from Lancaster. If, indeed, this was the first baby boy, the Hunter family must have been a close second, loyally naming their newcomer Hocking H. Hunter (the late Judge Hunter), for the beautiful river on whose banks he first saw the light. Mr. Levi Stuart, still living at Lancaster, when

Hervey Scott compiled his history of Fairfield County, claimed to have antedated Mr. Hunter by thirteen months, and Mr. Scott adds: "I have been told there is a fourth contestant on Clearcreek." Candor compels us to give the facts and permit the oldest inhabitants to fight it out among themselves. Space only prevents a full recital of the romantic episodes in the life of the Green family, and especially of Mrs. Green, whose hairbreadth escapes from the Indians, together with her tales of border life, made her an object of interest as late as 1842, when by her death perished another of the landmarks and pioneers, to whom Lancaster and all Fairfield County owe a debt of gratitude.

THE FIRST PREACHER.

As early as 1801, the settlers feeling the need of religious and secular instruction, the records show that invitations to both preachers and schoolmasters were extended and accepted, and the high plane of pulpit, bar, and common schools has been maintained to the present day. Perhaps Rev. John Wright, of the Presbyterian Church, was as early as any other man on the ground. A godly man of Scotch-Irish ancestry, he left his home in Westmoreland County, Pa., for missionary work in Ohio and Kentucky. He preached at Lancaster as early as 1801, but for a short time only, passing southward to Kentucky. In 1804 he returned to Lancaster, organized the Hockhocking and Rushcreek congregations, and was installed pastor June 19, 1806. November 14, 1819, it was decided to change the name of the church to "Congregation of Lancaster." The Presbyterians built a hewed log church in Rushcreek Township in 1807, John Wright, of Lancaster, acting as their occasional preacher.

The Methodist Episcopal Church included Lancaster in an early circuit, Jesse Stoneman and James Quinn being assigned thereto in 1800. Rev. Quinn, who had been licensed to preach in 1799, at his home in Washington County, Pa., came to the wilds of Ohio a young and enthusiastic missionary. He labored long and earnestly in what was then a hard field, and at a ripe old age laid down his burden, and rests from his labors in the Auburn Cemetery, near Hillsboro, O. Other early Methodist preachers were Bishop Asbury in 1803, and later John Williams, Asa Shinn, and Joseph Chenowith, services being arranged by Peter Reber, John Murphy, Edward Teal, Christopher Weaver, Thomas Orr, George Canode, Jacob Dietrick, and their wives, and were held in Lancaster Court House, their several homes, or when weather permitted, in adjoining groves. The first Methodist society was probably formed in 1812.

A man named Debold is said to have preached at the cabin of William Haver, in Walnut Township, very early in the century. Haver was a Baptist, and presumably the preacher was of that religious faith. It is even possible that this preacher was none other than Rev. George Debott, who organized the Regular Baptist Church, in Lancaster, in 1817. It is also known that the Pleasant Run Baptist Church existed in 1806, with Rev. Lewis Stites the first pastor.

The Evangelical Association (Albrights) appeared in Fairfield County in 1816, at Big Rushcreek—Frederick Stower being the missionary on the Lancaster circuit—Fairfield, Hocking, Ross, Pickaway, and Franklin counties. At first services were held in the homes

of the association, but in 1830 the first church was built on land donated by John Bright, on Poplar Creek, Liberty Township.

The Roman Catholic Church was established on Chestnut Street, near the Canal, in 1820, the lot for same being donated by Thomas Fricker. Dominican priests served this congregation until 1843, when a resident pastor, Father Joshua M. Young, was appointed to the parish.

The German Reformed Church dates back to October 1, 1816, when Rev. George Wise organized the first Reformed congregation in the West, and became a missionary through Fairfield and adjoining counties. A faithful man, he preached and taught throughout a large territory, and literally went about doing good.

The Lutheran Church was early installed in Fairfield County, and has always had a large following therein. The first church in Lancaster was built on a bluff on Canal Street, but unfortunately was burned, and with it all early records. Michael John Steck was pastor in 1817.

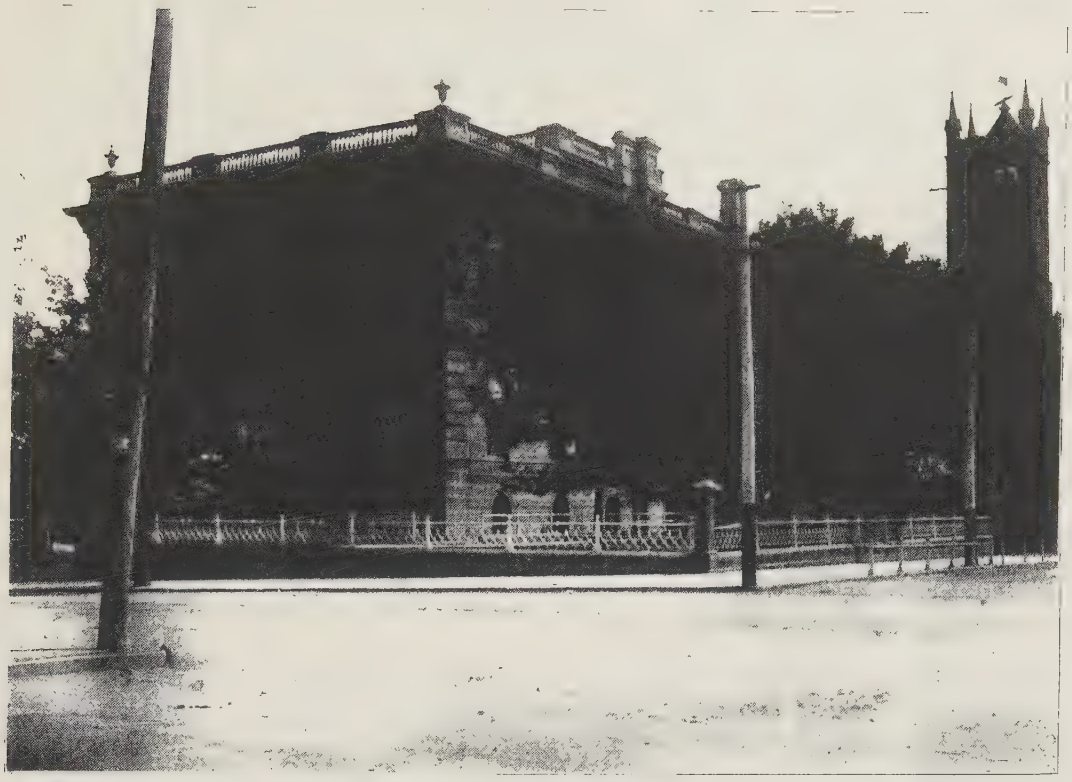
The Protestant Episcopal Church held services in Lancaster as early as 1834, the Rector, from Circleville, R. V. Rodgers, making occasional visits to the town. The parish was organized in 1856 by Rev. S. Bronson, who was the first Rector. Other religious bodies held services at intervals, but so far as can be ascertained, the above dates are the earliest for regular organized effort in Fairfield County.

THE BAR OF LANCASTER.

The bar of Lancaster has always been known for its eminent attorneys. As early as 1839 it was regarded as, perhaps, the strongest in the State, and included such names as Hon. Thomas Ewing, John T. Brasee, Hocking H. Hunter, Wm. Irwin, Henry Stansbery, Wm. J. Reese, Wm. Medill, P. Van Trump—the mere mention of which persuades us that "there were giants in those days;" in fact, their reputation was not confined to their own County, or State, but many of them were sought after in the councils of the State and National Government, and served in both branches of Congress.

The early court officers at the first sitting of this court in Lancaster included Judge Silliman, of the Common Pleas bench, succeeded in 1805 by Judge Slaughter. The first Court House was, in 1806, a two-story brick, and stood on Main Street, in the center of Broadway. It was considered a palatial structure, being one of the first of its kind in the State, and had many visitors, as in those early days few communities were affluent enough to erect brick houses. General Williamson was the contractor, and the bricks were made by Sosthenes McCabe, still remembered by old residents, and cost $2.50 per thousand. This building was used for sixty years, but the tooth of time, changing necessities, and improved architecture, persuaded the County Commissioners in 1863 to plan a more commodious building. This was built on the hill top, Main and High Streets, of native sandstone, from the quarries of Fairfield County, at a cost exceeding $150,000, was occupied in 1866, and after more than thirty-six years is a structure commanding entire respect.

The first jail was found necessary in 1802, and many is the poor Indian who cooled off his "fire-water"-heated blood within its log walls, but by 1816 an occasional white man



FAIRFIELD COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

needed incarceration, and a stronger bastile was erected, this time two stories in height, thus giving room for the jailer's family beneath the same roof. In 1852 the present structure was built. The same site in each instance was used for these several jail buildings.

In 1806 the heaviest tax-payer was Rudolph Pitcher, $17.72½. His house, standing on Main Street, a few doors east and on the south side of Shawk's Alley (now called Center Alley), was appraised at $2,500 and seven lots $1,407. Daniel Reese, second heaviest tax-payer, $13.00. A few others paid $10.00, but by far the larger number paid less than $1.00 each, the entire assessment for the year being $1,011.64⅓. In 1806 there were 1,551 tax-payers in Fairfield County, eight years after the first family settled there, and although the county was perhaps three times as large as at present, the showing is remarkable, everything considered.

THE FIRST WILL.

The first will probated in Fairfield County may also be of interest, as it dates back to 1803:

> In the name of God, Amen, I, Adam Hoy, of Fairfield County, and State of Ohio, being well in helth and in sound mind and memory, thanks be to Almighty God for it, Butt, calling to mind the mortality of my body, and knowing that it is appointed for all men onst to die, I Recommend my Soul into the hands of Almighty God, who gave it, and my body to the yearth, to be burried in a decent and christian-like manner at the direction of my executors, hereafter named; and as to sutch worldly goods and estate as it hath pleased God to indue me with, I dispose of in the following manner and form, viz:

And first, it is my will that my Jest debts and funeral charges be paid out of my estate. Item: I bequeath to my well beloved wife, Mary, my four horses, craters and waggon, and all geer and tacklin that belongeth to the teem, likewise my two working oxen, and furthermore I leave my beloved wife all my household furneture. After the discease of my beloved wife the horses and waggon and the two oxen to be left to my two youngest sons, Jonathan and Peter. Iteam: I bequeath to my beloved wife four milk cows. My money must be laid out for land by my executors as they see propper, and my wife to hold the land as hir rail property till hir discease, then the land to be equaly divided amongst all my children. Iteem: I bequeath to my son-in-law, Luke Ingman, fourty dollars in cash.

And lastly, I appoint my wife and son-in-law, Luke Ingman, my soul executors of this my last will and testament, revoking all other wills heretofore maid. Ratifying, confirming this and none other to bee my last will and testament, in witness whareof I have hear unto set my hand, this twenty-second day of Aprill, one thousand eight hundred and three. ADAM HOY [SEAL].

Witness preasant:
JERAMIA STRODES,
JESSE HEDGES.

Of interest to the reminiscent may be found the following statement of revenues and expenditures of Fairfield County for six years and four months preceding, commencing June 11, 1804, and ending October 6, 1810.

	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809–1810
Associate Judges,	$21 60	$18 00	$220 00	$135 00	$273 00	$213 95
Sheriff and Coroner,	.....	65 00	9 30	64 90	50 00	11
Commissioners,	56 00	64 75	61 25	56 00	53 50	141 00
Road Expenditures,	43 00	42 25	230 15½	51 72	75 58½	85 10
Clerk Common Pleas,	60 12½	91 58	126 12½	40 00	53 75	115 75
Listers and Appraisers,	65 62½	87 40	120 50	169 00	117 75	270 92½
Prosecuting Attorneys,	30 00	65 00	100 00	45 00	166 66¾	286 66⅔
Grand Jurors,	48 85	7 22	148 60	64 87	70 00	108 62
Petty Jurors, were State paid,	7 00	5 40	9 60	9 85	19 20	34 85
Witnesses, were State paid,	.....	.....	34 74	57 50	26 50	150 88
Magistrates and Constables, were State paid	1 50	.....	75	8 31	5 89	10 38
Wolf and Panther Scalps,	73 50	47 00	63 15	108 50	50 87	60 50
Furniture, Books, and Stationery,	24 98	6 75	8 00	24 00	12 45	11 17
Clerk to Commissioners,	80 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00
Court-House Rent and Jail Expenses,	33 75	50 00	10 00	50 00	50 00	33 22
Returns of Elections,	10 20	8 00	4 12	11 00	.....	.....
County Seal,	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walnut Creek Bridge,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00

Amount of the above account,	$6,275.605
Orders issued on Treasurer's accounts,	6,073.740
Balance yet to issue,	$201.865

EARLY SCHOOLS OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Perhaps no one thing has distinguished Ohio in general, and Fairfield County in particular, as the early and constant attention given to schools, both public and private. It were interesting to have visited Miss Flora Butler's "private and select school," kept in a puncheon-floored cabin on Main Street. Miss Flora, afterward the wife of merchant Christian King, had recently come west from New York, and presumably brought with her a "horn book" and other revised methods of acquiring "a, b, abs." James Hunter kept a school on Columbus Street, but we must go to the shades of silent Elmwood for the names of the boys and girls who were "birched" by him so long ago. As with their Indian cotemporaries, "we call, but they answer not again." The first academy, and of brick too, was built in 1820, on Wheeling Street, and Philemon Beecher, of fragrant memory, took a great interest in this school. Mr. Whitlesy was the first principal and later, for a short time, John T. Brasee was the teacher (1825). Then followed Professor Howe, who later removed his school to a frame building on Mulberry Street, about where the Kutz residence stands. Older residents will tell you of General Sherman, John Sherman, P. B. and Hugh Ewing going to Howe's Academy.

"DOCTOR, LAWYER, MERCHANT, CHIEF."

While, perhaps, every profession and trade or business may not be taken up in particular, though all have early names of more or less celebrity, it is becoming to remember the physicians of that early day, for long before Lancaster became an incorporated village (1831) the saddle bags and "one hoss shay" of many a good M. D. could be seen on the trails and road-ways of the wilderness. Among these were Drs. Wilson, Torrence, Shawk, Paul Carpenter, J. M. Bigelow, James White, M. Z. Kreider, Geo. Boerstler, Thomas O. Edwards, Tolbert, Nathaniel Waite, Ide, and Saxe, the mere mention of whose names recall some of the sweetest, saddest memories of "Auld Lang Syne."

It is to be regretted that at least the amateur photographer, now omnipresent, could not have been among Lancaster's pioneers, for then could we have seen the Main street of the quaint little town, as from 1801 to 1810 it increased in activity.

James Converse, the merchant, was closely followed by the King Brothers, Christian and William, in a similar line of trade, their "department store" being located on the White corner, near City Hall. Their neighbor on the old Sturgeon corner was Samuel Maccracken, and Archibald Carnahan occupied the present site of the Lancaster Bank. John Creed moved in a little later and left his memories around the present Bininger Building, and the old people recall the forms and faces of Rudolph Pitcher and Andrew Crocket, whose business stand was where the Bauman Block is now located. Other pioneer merchants were Thomas Cushing, Samuel Effinger, John Black, Elnathan Schofield, Jacob Green, Robert Smith, F. A. Foster, and Henry Arnold.

From the appointment as territorial Governor of General Arthur St. Clair, in 1788, by President Washington, down to 1802, when Ohio was admitted into the Union, we have no official census returns as to the population of Fairfield County In fact, not until 1810 did

Congress order the first enumeration; then, and each ten years thereafter, the populatic. was as follows:

1810,	11,361	1860,	30,538
1820,	16,635	1870,	31,138
1830,	24,786	1880,	34,284
1840,	31,924	1890,	33,939
1850,	30,264	1900,	34,259

The settlement of this section was by migrations from Pennsylvania, for the greater part; from in and around Lancaster, Pa., largely from Virginia, Kentucky, and New York, with some from Holland, Germany, Switzerland, and Ireland.

The county was subdivided into thirteen townships, as follows:

Amanda,	Greenfield,	Liberty,	Richland,
Berne,	Hocking,	Madison,	Violet,
Bloom,	Pleasant,	Rushcreek,	Walnut.
Clearcreek,			

NATURAL RESOURCES.

Wheat, corn, wool, butter, and stock raising have always been the chief sources or revenue from the farming sections, while vast sandstone quarries have proven very remunerative, their product being much sought after even beyond the borders of the State; in fact, the entire geology of Fairfield County is of more than passing interest, attracting the attention of eminent geologists from the eastern colleges, as well as Prof. Orton of our own State.

Quoting from one of these authorities: In the valley of the Hockhocking River, we find the modified drift or rolling sand, in the form of sand terraces, which once consisted of flats and bars. Much of the city of Lancaster is built upon these terraces, which give to it the beautiful residence sites for which it is justly celebrated.

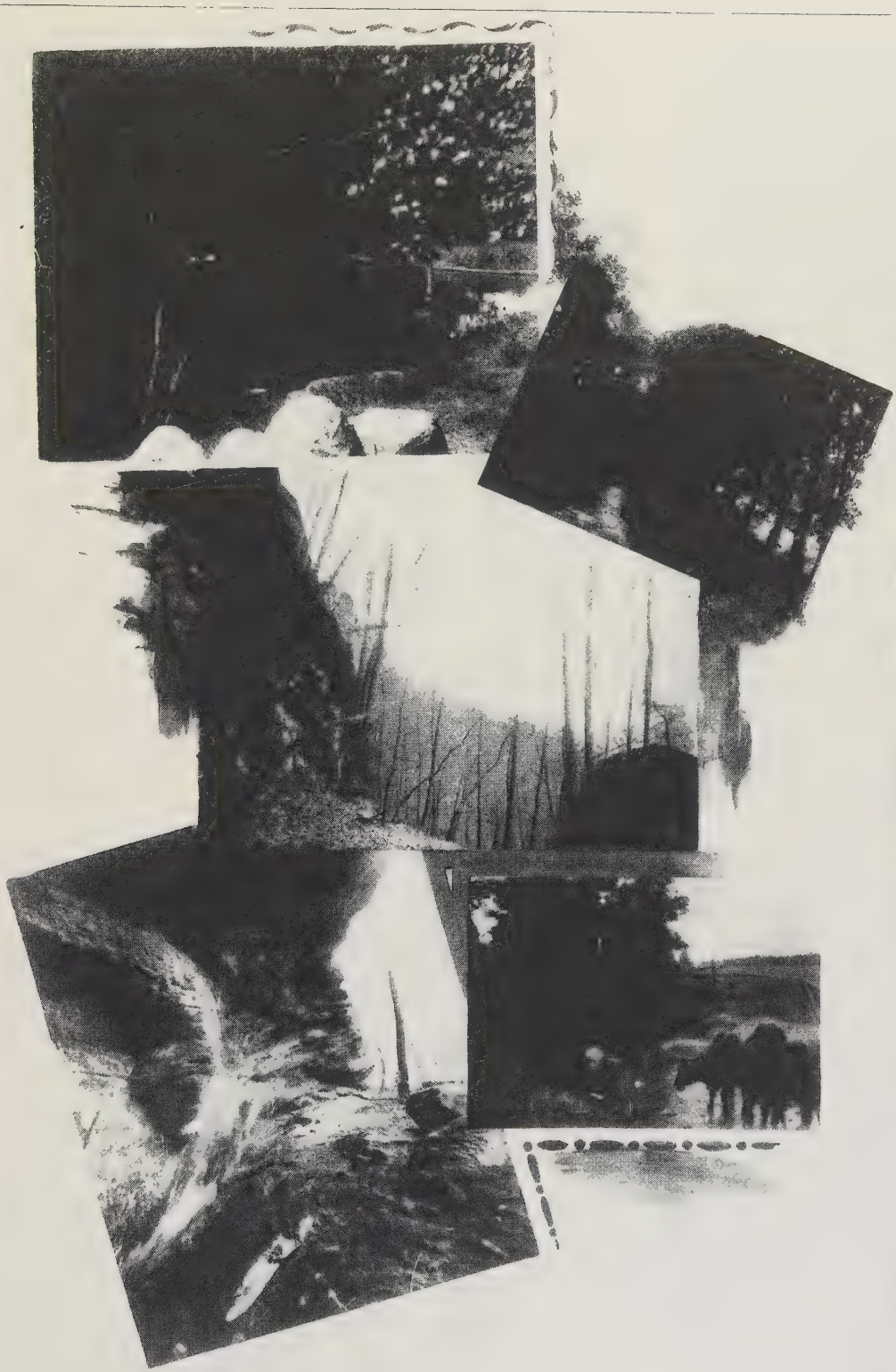
Underneath the beds of sand and gravel is often found the blue drift clay, containing scattered boulders, and to the present time trunks and roots of trees are found, generally of a coniferous type, indicating the class of vegetation in this valley and along the terrace at the beginning of the "drift era." Travelers through our western States and in Europe insist that the people of Lancaster need not go out of Fairfield County for wild and romantic scenery.

SCENIC FAIRFIELD.

About two miles south from the city Kettle Hills loom up in all their weird magnificence. Almost impossible of description is the apparent deflection of, perhaps, 200 feet, forming a level area of about two acres, thickly wooded and covered with an undergrowth which but adds to the beauty of the entire landscape.

On every hand tower precipitous rocks of sandstone, nearly perpendicular in many places, and with the gigantic effectiveness of the ruined pillars of a Luxor, Baalbec, or Thebes.

It needs but the luxuriant covering of pine and cedar trees to complete this most amazing picture, and one needs not be told of the subterranean passages, dark caverns, and



BECK'S LAKE.

KETTLE HILLS.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS

THE HOCKHOCKING.

"A DAY IN JUNE."

MAIN ENTRANCE, CHRISTMAS ROCKS

deep recesses beneath; it is all so weird that the visitor seems to have found the land of the Arabian Nights, and longs for the imagination of a Rider Haggard to do justice to the scene.

Perhaps as fine a feast for the eye as that afforded by Kettle Hills is another formation known as "Christmas Rocks," lying south and west from the Lancaster Railroad station, and accessible by the Fairfield Traction Company en route to the Boys' Industrial School.

Here two great sandstone ridges rise 1,200 feet above the sea level and 390 feet or more above the basin of the Hocking River, four miles away, and with the diverging hills form a valley to which, with the surrounding region, has been given the name of "Christmas Rocks."

And such a region! Where are words to adequately describe its beauties, its grandeur, its magnificence! A "Garden of the Gods" it is in its massive strength. The monoliths lift their awe-inspiring forms fifteen to sixty feet in height, and the deep flutings and rifts in their surface at many points give back ten feet to the plumet, while the air at their base is damp, the sunlight shunning those fastnesses,

"A pillar'd shade
High overarched, and echoing walks between,"

And night birds affrighted beat against the tawny sides of the flume-like passages.

Along the same romantic ridge, and to the south-west of Christmas Rocks, nature has again been playing tricks, and the first-time visitor having already exhausted his adjectives and "Oh'd!" and Ah'd!" in wonderment, stands speechless as he gazes on the landscape from "Jacob's Ladder."

"WHAT HATH GOD WROUGHT."

The face of the rock on the south towers, as it were, to the very sky. If, as the poet has said, there is but one time to view fair Melrose aright, and then advises a trip thereto in the pale moonlight, we may perhaps be excused if we suggest the early evening hour as the time for a first glimpse of this magnificent prospect.

A sunset from this point is, as it were, to catch the glory of the Eternal City, and if no common pen may dip into "that fierce light that beats upon a throne," we may again quote great Milton, who, surely with his sightless orbs, gazed upon such a sight as this:

"Meadows trim with daisies pied,
Shallow brooks and rivers wide;
Towers and battlements it sees
Bosom'd high in tufted trees,
Where perhaps some beauty lies
The cynosure of neighboring eyes."

If the visit be in the Autumn, when foliage of varied tint gives further color to the picture, and the hazy veil but adds enchantment to the view, one gazes off into space and awfully remembers the Mount of Temptation, and "All these things will I give thee"—takes on a new meaning when one has looked at the world from this lofty height.

We may not close these chapters on the beauties of Fairfield without calling attention to just one more of the unusual sights—"The Rock of Truth." Well named, indeed, it is, for underneath lie the everlasting foundations, while on every hand tower magnificent rocky crags, as if some giant architect were planning halls for Woden and Thor.

The visitor recounts the beauties seen in one too short afternoon; recalls the Devil's Kitchen (on the Gearhardt farm, south of Hamberg), Wizard Well, Crystal Springs, Rhododendron Hills, and wonders if indeed he wakes or is he dreaming! Is this Ohio and the peaceful valley of the Hockhocking, or are we in Colorado, or among the celebrities of the Yosemite, or in far-famed Yellowstone!

CHRISTMAS ROCKS.

DEVIL'S KITCHEN.
Gearhart Farm.

THE FLUME. Daniel Stuckey's Farm

CLARKSVILLE POND.

INDIAN KITCHEN.
Christmas Rocks.

PANTHER CAVE.

ENTRANCE TO CHRISTMAS ROCKS

The wonder is, an enterprising railroad manager has not proclaimed to the world that Switzerland (wonderland) has emigrated, and that to have traveled and known scenery one must know Lancaster and the fair fields surrounding it.

COLD SPRING HILL.

All these sandstone deposits extend in crescent shape from south-east to north-west, and their sloping sides send forth a number of springs, clear as crystal, and refreshingly cool on the warmest of summer days. These springs are noticeable throughout the entire county, Cold Spring Hill, north-west of the city, taking its name from some of the finest, which, by the way, were used by the early settlers, bequeathed by Ebenezer Zane to the citizens of Lancaster for public use, and they continued a base of supplies, a natural water works, until destroyed by the construction of the canal. They were re-opened in the year 1880 as of old, and are now the base of Lancaster's superior water works.

By reference to Scott's personal recollections of Fairfield County, we find, in 1839, the Hocking Canal the chief artery of communication with the outside world, and note that this tardy stream carried all the out-going surplus crops and the imports of merchandise for the rapidly growing community.

Another authority says: It was on the Fourth of July, 1836, that the Lancaster Lateral Canal was completed as far as its junction with the Ohio Canal, at Carroll, and four years later the State took up the Hockhocking Canal, completing it to Athens. It is said the first boat arriving at Lancaster was laden with coal, and the enthusiasm knew no bounds, as the thoroughfare had long been anticipated, and its final consummation seemed too good to be true. The Lancaster Lateral Canal cost nearly $62,000, while in the Hockhocking the State invested $947,670.65.

Previous to the canal, wagon trains carried this freight over the mountains, but now the only use for teams was to meet the ponderous canal boats and relieve them of their burdens brought from the East, and in exchange send out the fine wheat crops for which Fairfield County was even then famous, and for the handling of which the elevators between Main and Mulberry Streets were erected. Mr. Scott tells of his personally noting 125 such wagons on a single September day in 1846. At that date, too, the Hocking coal mines had begun their popularity, and the canal was taxed with tons of their product also.

But just as the wagons gave place to the canal, so that slow but sure means of transit has been eclipsed by the iron horse, and exactly as he was harnessed with steam, so now electricity has arrived, "The Gods' last best gift to man."

"THE OLD RESERVOIR."

Possibly no old Lancaster boy will be quite satisfied with an account of his native burg which omits the "Old Reservoir," just at the foot of Cold Spring Hill, on its east slope, the coolest place on a hot summer day, the cause of more good times and good whippings during the summer season, and of more jolly skating parties with Katy Lee and Willie Gray, than any place on earth. It is gone now—1898 was the year of its ruthless destruction, but as often as "twice told tales" of Lancaster are recited by father to son shall the glories of the "Old Reservoir" form their background.

INSPIRATION POINT.
Jacob's Ladder

"WHERE RHODODENDRONS BLOOM."
Daniel Stuckey's Farm.

RIVEN ROCK.
Boys' Industrial School

JACOB'S LADDER.

"LOOK-A-WAY."

PICTURES ON MEMORY'S WALLS.

Lancaster's "Hall of Fame" bears on its portals many honored names. Gen. Beecher was in Congress for a decade. W. W. Irvin also served his State in a similar capacity, and later was Judge of the Supreme Court. Charles R. Sherman was elected to the Supreme bench in 1823. Wm. Medill was repeatedly honored by his friends and neighbors at Lancaster, not only being a Member of Congress, but Governor of Ohio as well, and Comptroller of the United States Treasury. Dr. T. O. Edwards served in Congress from this district, also C. D. Martin, who later went to the Supreme bench. H. H. Hunter declined the honor of Judge of the Supreme Court, even after he had been elected to that position. Charles T. Sherman served as U. S. District Judge for Northern Ohio; Ed. F. Hunter Common Pleas Judge State of Washington, and John Hunter was Chief Justice of Utah Territory. Robert F. Slaughter — elsewhere mentioned — served in the Legislature of Ohio in the early days, and was afterward Common Pleas Judge.

The Ewings and the Shermans, of world-wide reputation, claim Lancaster as home. Thomas Ewing was twice U. S. Senator, besides twice holding Cabinet portfolios, first Secretary of the Treasury under President Harrison, and again Secretary of the Interior under President Taylor.

"FOOT PRINTS ON THE SANDS OF TIME."

General William T. Sherman was a Lancaster boy, and old residents recall with what fervor his townsmen applauded his "March to the Sea" and his countless other deeds of daring throughout the Civil War. To the nation he was the conquering hero, the great General; to Lancaster he was all this and more, for "he was born there."

John Sherman served his country in almost every capacity. For a long series of years he was Senator from Ohio, and reflected honor on the State, and on his loved Lancaster as well, for he never forgot his cradle nor the friends of his youth. He was twice in the Cabinet, Secretary of the Treasury under President Hayes, and again Secretary of State under President McKinley.

The U. S. Government called for another of Lancaster's sons when John W. Noble was asked into President Harrison's Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, and Henry Stanbery, Attorney-General of Ohio, and later filling the same position for the United States when Johnson was President, reflected credit on himself and his office by reason of his distinguished services.

Col. Moore was chosen Governor of Washington Territory. Gen. Hugh Ewing was sent by the U. S. Government to represent this country at The Hague.

Henry J. Reinmund was Insurance Commissioner of Ohio under Governor Hoadly. C. C. Miller was State School Commissioner when President McKinley was Governor of Ohio. Governor Nash appointed A. I. Vorys Insurance Commissioner, as Governor Bushnell had previously honored George Ewing with a seat on the Board of Pardons, and, by the way, Mr. Ewing is the youngest man ever appointed to that Board, and he still serves the State in that capacity, now being its senior member.

The lamented State Librarian John C. Tuthill, who died while in office, was a Lancaster boy.

Richard Outcalt, the "Yellow Kid" cartoonist of New York, was born at Lancaster, and his memories of old times and the quaint elders of his boyhood are more than hinted at in some of his best work.

Judge Sherman's daughter married Governor Thomas W. Bartley; his granddaughter became the wife of Senator Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and still another granddaughter is Mrs. General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.; another married Judge Samuel Reber, of St. Louis, while a fifth is Mrs. Judge Granger, of Zanesville.

Other Lancastrians of whom the city is justly proud are John C. Kinkead, Governor of Idaho; Charles F. Rainey, Land Commissioner of California; A. R. Keller, Indian Agent under President Hayes, at Helena, Montana; Hon. Thomas Ewing, Governor of Kansas in the days of reconstruction; Lieut. George Hunter, now in the Philippines; Capt. Albert D. King, of the Third Cavalry; Capt. L. H. Palmer of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment O. V. I., U. S. A., distinguished himself at Porto Rico; Thos. King, of the United States Treasury Department, and Theodore Tallmadge, Pension Agent at Washington, D. C.

Lancaster and Fairfield County have sent forth not a few missionaries and ministers of the gospel in almost every denomination. Among these might be mentioned Rev. Abraham Reck, who established the First English Lutheran Church, nearly fifty years ago; Jacob Reinmund, Samuel H. Giesy, Martin Wilhelm, George and William Smith, W. W. Trout, Andrew F. Beery, now pastor of the Evangelical Church in Lancaster; J. M. Work, of Cincinnati; Wm. Hannum, missionary to India; Wm. Beck, now missionary to Liberia; Miss Mary Shockley, who was at Tien Tsien, China, during the recent Boxer uprising; Judson H. Lamb, Jacob H. Hensel, Geo. W. Miesse, Frank J. Reinhold, Andrew Swartz, Eli B. Shumaker, John M. Turner, Emanuel Turner, Frank W. Bope, Chas. H. Boving, and Wm. Spybey.

Chapter III.

Modern Lancaster—Her Boards and Other Officials; Schools, Churches, and Public Institutions—The County Officials.

The ordinary traveler, as he visits for the first time the charming little city, finds same to be located on the C. & M. V. and Hocking Valley Railroads, and, as he steps from the car into the well ordered station, cannot but contrast the "then and now" of "getting there." Things have, indeed, changed since Ebenezer Zane's day, but that enterprising man would be the first to applaud the improvement and beauty now to be found on every hand.

The modern hotels, Mithoff, Martin, and Hillside, contrast quite strongly with the "Refreshment for man and beast" announced by Thomas Sturgeon, at his cabin on East Main Street, and his competitor John Swoyer on the site of Beck's corner. True, the elevators were out of order in those primitive taverns, but the welcome was hearty from the moment the traveler put in an appearance to the "stirrup cup" as he took his journey into the wilderness. Peter Reber kept a good inn before the early twenties, and at Jacob Beck's and Frederick Shaeffer's you could "put up" for the night also.

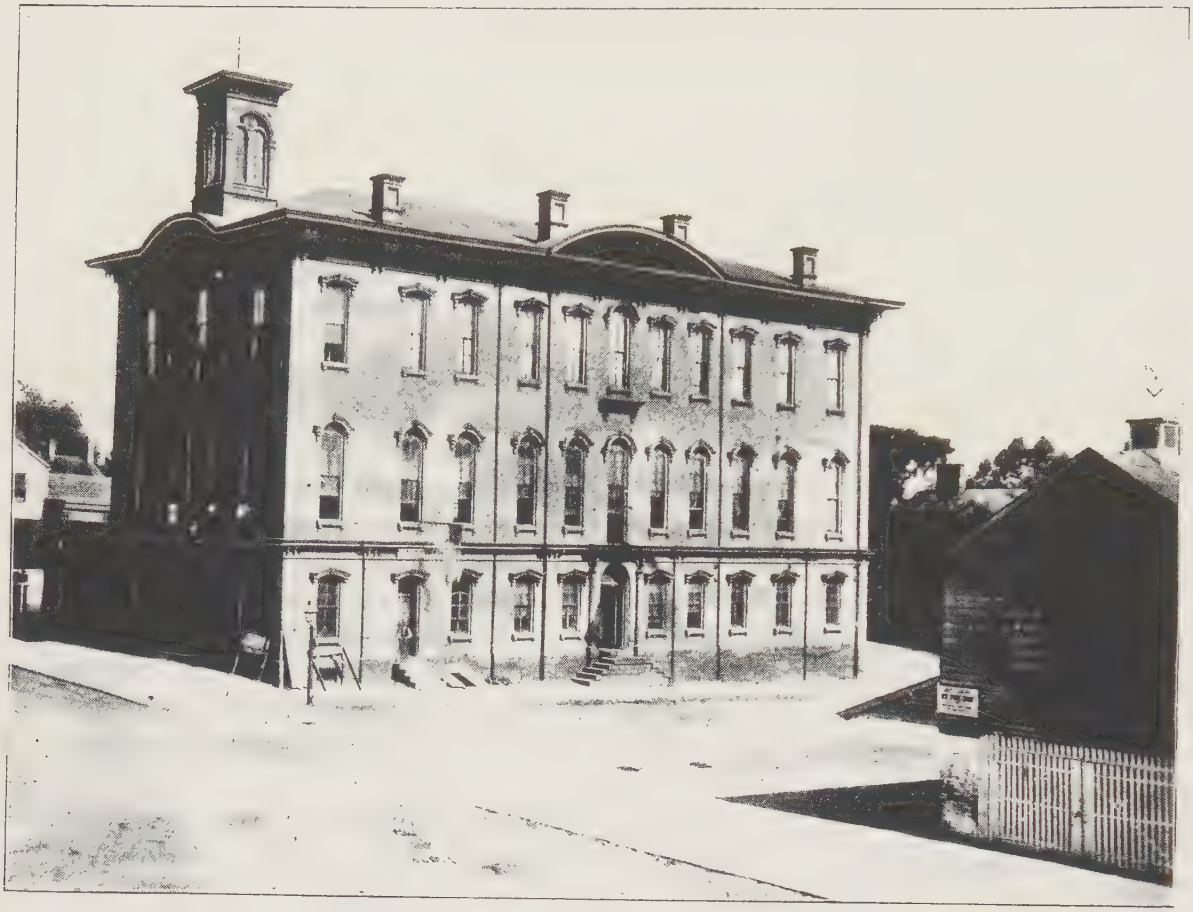
Leaving the attractive hotel for a little journey into the thriving city, the O. T. just referred to finds on every hand evidences of thrift and prosperity.

The Public Square.

The Public Square is first to excite comment, especially as this is a part of the original Zane tract, and by him presented to the town of Lancaster, "to have and to hold, for better, for worse," but always for the benefit of the people and for public purposes. The first use made of this Square was for the court house, built in 1806, and later for a market house, which was erected on the south-west corner in 1824.

Studying the convenience and wants of the little community, the "city fathers" of that early day combined under one roof a market house, with ordinary booths and stalls, and on the second floor two considerable halls for public gatherings.

Thus the Square was constantly used by the people, Zane's action in so perpetuating his memory being worthy of philanthropic citizens of a later period. It was in this old market house that the Masonic Order held its sessions in the days when it was in very truth a Secret Order, and no man might know his neighbor as a craftsman, save only behind closed doors. The chair of the presiding officer of the first Commandery west of the Alleghenies is in the possession of Mr. G. A. Kraemer, of Cincinnati. It was made as long ago as 1839 by Jacob Grub and used in the old market house lodge-room. Here also was the opera house and theater of that early day; in fact, until about 1850, this was the rallying point for the recreation of the people. Here Emma Abbott, with other professional and



OLD CITY HALL

MARKET HOUSE

FIRST COURT HOUSE

amateur musicians and actors, made their debuts; "the oldest inhabitant" can give forth "quaint and curious volumes of forgotten lore" touching

THE OLD MARKET HOUSE.

The building was demolished by special ordinance of council in the Autumn of 1882. In the same night it was officially declared a nuisance, certain progressive councilmen had in readiness a relay of men to fall upon the antiquated edifice as soon as the edict should become a law. Before morning it was in ruins, much to the disgust of many indignant citizens, who held the venerable pile in reverence "For Auld Lang Syne," and who, had they known of this deed of darkness, would have been on hand with the injunction, which was all too late when the day dawned.

But elsewhere the erstwhile vandals built more stately dwellings — vide, the handsome city building, erected in 1859, on the south-east corner of the Square, Broadway and Main Streets, and in 1898 replaced by the present fine structure, at a cost of $75,000. The Public Square of to-day is beautified by a fountain, which is at once a monument to the city, as well as to the women of Lancaster, and Mr. A. Bauman, through whose special interest and industry it was erected. With a desire to enhance the appearance of this business center, Mr. Bauman fanned the enthusiasm of "honorable women not a few," and presto, the thing is done, for when women — Lancaster women — put their shoulders to the wheel, things move.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

An ever present thought to the observant traveler, as he compares Lancaster, enjoying so many of the luxuries of life, with her less favored and even larger neighbors, is that somebody or board is responsible for the high plane on which the city is run. Inquiry develops that not only is every resident of Lancaster first, foremost, and always for Lancaster, but her well organized city government includes a Board of Trade that actually considers itself responsible for the city's welfare, and, individually and as a body, works for its upbuilding. The present Board, for instance, composed of well-known business men, has, through its influence, induced to locate in Lancaster many enterprising, money-earning, money-spending concerns.

The East End or Columbus Glass Works (it has doubled its capacity during the past year), The C. P. Cole Glass Company (also of double capacity in 1900), Ohio Flint Glass Company (see detailed account elsewhere), four shoe factories, one box factory, carbon works, and lesser industries, until as one walks the streets at "whistle time" he is greeted by a veritable procession, as the busy throngs go to and from their work. This influx of factories and working-men has taxed the capacity of the city as regards private residences; not a vacant house, and, in fact, every available lot in the town proper is occupied, while the outlying suburbs are filling up with a most desirable class of citizens, where industry and thrift are fast building a new Lancaster, unrecognizable by one who left the place five years ago. Not a boom, a sporadic growth of "here to-day and off to-morrow," but a healthy increase of invariably permanent, "come-to-stay" people, for no town in the State can show

BOXWELL COMMENCEMENT CLASS 1900.

FOUNTAIN – PUBLIC SQUARE.

a larger per cent of homes owned by their occupants. The improvements are not confined to any one section of the city, but on every hand are evidences of prosperity.

Do you ask why this is? Listen, and what was told the writer by one of the foremost Board of Trade members is here briefly repeated :

WHERE WILL YOU FIND ITS EQUAL?

Lancaster is a city of 8,991 inhabitants (census of 1900, Board of Trade latest report claims 12,000, based on school census, polling lists, and city directory), situated at the head of the far-famed Hocking Valley and surrounded by lands long known as the most fertile in the State, and is attracting the attention of the manufacturers of the country with its unlimited supply of natural gas; its close proximity to the coal fields of the Hocking and Sunday Creek Valleys; with its innumerable natural advantages, water, stone, coal, ore, gas, oil, brick, tile, and agricultural surroundings; with every improvement desirable in a modern and well-regulated city. Owns its own natural gas plant, which pays a handsome revenue to the city. Water-works system has no superior. Its principal streets are paved. Electric street railway operated by natural gas engine, the only line thus operated in the world. Has four large public school buildings and one parochial school. Churches of all denominations. Artificial gas of a high order at low prices. A modern electric light plant, both arc and incandescent. Natural gas and location available for all manufacturing purposes. Fire department, fire-alarm system. Taxes very low.

The organization of Lancaster's Board of Trade was effected through the zealous efforts of Mr. Gust. A. Kraemer, who canvassed the town and secured the co-operation of the leading business men — all of them willing to "get behind Lancaster and move things." The first officers and Board of Directors were: Gen. J. G. Reeves, President; B. F. Dum, Vice-President; James Griswold, Secretary; F. C. Whiley, Treasurer; W. B. Maccracken, A. Bauman, Peter Miller, P. Rising, J. B. Orman, Gust. A. Kraemer, S. J. Wright, Samuel Whiley, Theo. Mithoff, Sr., and E. L. Slocum. These gentlemen worked early and late for the upbuilding of the city, and on every hand are the monuments to their untiring efforts.

On November 10, 1897, changes in the Board having occurred by reason of death, removal, etc., a reorganization was thought desirable, and the following were selected as a Board of Directors: Chas. H. Towson, President; Benj. F. Dum, Vice President; George Matt, Treasurer; Gust. A. Kraemer, Secretary; W. B. Maccracken, A. Getz, Philip Rising, A. Bauman, C. Keller, J. G. Reeves, H. E. Becker, and Geo. H. Hoffman.

With this new Board fresh zeal seemed to mark every effort for promoting Lancaster's well being, and in every department of the city the good work was in evidence. Acting as promoters, the individual members of the Board interviewed manufacturers looking for improved facilities and urged Lancaster as filling all requirements.

The Board of Trade's present Directorate is as follows: Chris. Keller, President; James Davidson, Vice-President; Chas. H. Towson, Secretary; George Matt, Treasurer; P. Rising, A. Bauman, H. E. Becker, W. C. Stretton, E. H. Bininger, C. P. Cole, H. B. Peters, and J. G. Reeves. Nearly every one of Lancaster's prominent business men is identified with this organization, which has done and is doing so much for the city.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public schools of the city strike a stranger as being thorough, modern, and up-to-date, not only in their exterior, which is substantial in the extreme, but their course of study, leading up as it does to higher collegiate branches, is such than any ambitious boy or girl of old Fairfield has an education for the asking.

The first public schools in Lancaster, Ohio, were opened on the 30th day of May, 1830. At that time the population of the town was about 2,800. In the Spring of that year Samuel Carpenter, George Sanderson, and Henry Dooble were elected School Trustees, and a public school was opened on Columbus Street, south of Main, in a building then known as the old Reform Church. William Charles was appointed teacher of this school, at thirty dollars a month, for a term of four months. At the same time another public school was opened on Walnut Street, in a building occupied before as a shoe shop. Louis A. Blaire was appointed teacher of this school, at twenty dollars a month. The branches taught in these schools were reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and English grammar. There was no uniformity of text-books, but little classification, and the furniture was of the most primitive style. In 1838 a public school was opened in a frame building on the corner of High and Chestnut Streets, where the residence of John S. Snider now stands. At the same time a school was opened in a brick building on Walnut Street, immediately west of the old Radical Church. A Mr. Booth, assisted by a Miss Collins, taught this school. In 1842 a public school was opened in the basement of the Presbyterian Church, with a Mr. Johnson as teacher. The public school fund, controlled by the school directors at this time, was not sufficient, even at the pitiful salaries then paid teachers, to keep the schools in session more than four or five months each year. In addition to these public schools, there were private schools. One of these was located on Wheeling Street, and known for a time as Booth's Academy. Another, located on Mulberry Street, and known as Howe's Academy, was patronized largely by that class of citizens able to pay tuition. In an old copy of the Lancaster Gazette of the date of July 5, 1838, we find the following announcement:

"LANCASTER INSTITUTE FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUNG LADIES, CORNER COLUMBUS AND MULBERRY STREETS, CONDUCTED BY MRS. AND MR. MCGILL, A. B. & R. H. A.

"The Principals beg leave to announce to their friends and the public in general, that they have opened the above Institute, etc.

"The course of instruction comprises the Latin, French, and English languages; music and singing on the logerian system; drawing and the elements of perspective and geometry; fruit, flower, figure, and landscape painting in oil and water colors; oriental painting on paper, satin, velvet, and wood; Grecian and glass painting, and japanning, mezzotinting, and transferring; orthography, reading, English grammar, composition, and letter writing, history, ancient and modern, writing on a free and beautiful system, in which legibility and elegance are combined. The ornamental hands, arithmetic, and book-keeping on an improved system, adapted to domestic accounts; geography, use of the globes, construction of maps, astronomy, mythology, and chronology; practical chemistry as it relates to the useful arts dependent on that science; natural and moral philosophy; botany, with instructions for drawing and coloring plants, flowers, etc.; plain and ornamental needle and fancy work."

How many of the young ladies of Lancaster availed themselves of the advantages of this remarkable course of study and the success of this institute, we have not been able to learn.

BETTER SCHOOLS DEMANDED.

But little if anything was done for the improvement of the public schools of the town before the year 1847. On the evening of December 4 of that year, a meeting of the citizens of Lancaster was held in the Court House, to take into consideration the condition of the common or public schools. In the call for this meeting the citizens were urged to turn out and earnestly consider this question, saying "No subject exceeds it in importance, and yet none has received so little attention."

This call for a public meeting, to consider the condition of the schools and devise means for their improvement, was signed by the following citizens: H. C. Whitman, Wm. Slade, Benj. Connell, M. A. Daugherty, H. Orman, F. A. Foster, G. Kauffman, J. D. Martin, J. C. Weaver, J. Work, E. Perry, H. H. Robinson, George H. Smith, Rev. William Cox, G. W. Boerstler, John Reber, A. McVeigh, Robert Reed, J. Garaghty, James Gates, and John G. Willock.

At this meeting the almost utter inefficiency of the schools and the great importance of immediate action for their improvement were ably and earnestly presented by H. C. Whitman, W. Slade, Rev. Wm. Cox, P. Bope, and others.

The meeting was well attended, and at its close the sentiment seemed generally in favor of taking such steps as would secure better schools. Other meetings were held, "the ball was kept rolling," and as a result of the interest thus awakened, we find among the proceedings of the Legislature of that winter the passage of an act for the support and better regulation of common schools in the town of Lancaster, Ohio, passed February 19, 1848. The provisions of this law are similar to the law generally known in this State as the "Akron School Law." Section first of this law provided that the corporate limits of the town of Lancaster "be enacted into one general common school district; provided, that if any of the districts of said town as now organized, shall on the first Monday of April, 1848, at the place of holding the corporate elections of said town, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. of said day, by a majority of the resident voters therein, decide by voting nay not to come into said general district, then and in that event this law shall in no manner apply to said district or districts, either in its benefits or burdens."

THE NORTH DISTRICT.

At this election that portion of the town lying north of Main Street, and known as the North District, adopted by a large majority the provisions of the new school law.

A majority of the voters living south of Main Street voted "nay," thus deciding not to share the benefits or burdens of an improved system of schools.

The North District proceeded immediately to organize, electing a Board of Education, composed of the following gentlemen: H. C. Whitman, John Reber, William Slade, Robert Reed, John C. Rainey, and Wm. Upfield. Ground was purchased at the corner of Broad

PROF. G. W. WELSH.

NORTH SCHOOL BUILDING

SOUTH SCHOOL BUILDING

MESSRS. HARPER, WILLIAMS, AND HARTZLER.

EAST SCHOOL BUILDING.

and Mulberry Streets, and the erection of a building commenced. This house was completed in the spring of 1849. It was of brick, two stories in height, contained eight school rooms, four on each floor. The furniture, composed of wooden desks and seats, each intended for two pupils, was a great improvement on the "slab benches" of most school houses of that day. Schools were opened in this building in June, 1849. The schools were divided into six grades or departments. John S. Whitwell was employed as the first Superintendent and teacher of the High School. The Superintendent was assisted in the High School by M. M. Barker. The salary of the Superintendent at this time was $600 per annum, and of his assistant $300. The following are the names of the first teachers in the Primary and Secondary departments: Mrs. Thorn, Mrs. Claspill, Miss Slaughter, Miss Louisa and Miss Anna Mather. The highest salary received by the lady assistants was $150, and the lowest $115. In a copy of the Ohio Eagle, one of the newspapers of the town, under date of November 9, 1849, we find the following: "The education of the youth in this town is not neglected. During the past year a most beautiful and large brick building has been erected, etc.; 500 scholars are in attendance. The building we feel proud of, and we take pleasure in pointing it out to strangers."

THE SOUTH DISTRICT.

The people were evidently pleased with the improved school facilities in the North District, and notwithstanding the stubborn opposition of some who were opposed to "big school houses," the South District, at an election held in April, 1850, decided, by a vote, to share with the North District the benefits and burdens of the improved system of schools; thus the town of Lancaster became one "Common School District." The following named gentlemen were elected as the first Board of Education for the town: John Reber, John D. Martin, Robert Reed, John L. Tuthill, Jacob Hite, and J. C. Rainey. One of the first acts of this Board was to take the necessary steps to secure a new school building for the accommodation of the children in the south part of the town.

Four acres of ground, favorably situated, were purchased, and the erection of a building, similar in plan and structure to the one in the north part of the town, was commenced. This house was completed and ready for the admission of pupils on the first of April, 1851. The schools were now divided into Primary, Secondary, and High School. No definite information can be obtained with regard to classification or course of study in the schools at this time. Four Primary schools, four Secondary schools and a High school were opened on the first of April, 1851, with John Williams as Superintendent. His assistants were Miss Wilcox, Mr. Hill, Mr. Booth, Mr. Greiner, Miss Morgan, Miss Clifford, Miss Mather, Miss Slaughter, Mrs. Thorn, and Mrs. Claspill.

The following extract from a report on the condition of the schools, made by the Secretary of the Board, May 1, 1856, five years after the adoption of the graded system by the town, exhibits a commendable pride in the schools:

> "The schools are organized under one general system, and so conducted as to embrace all the higher branches of an academical education. The city can boast of two as splendid and commodious school edifices as any town in the State, and a school

system wherein the youth can avail themselves of an education in all the higher branches of learning, without sacrificing any of the advantages derived from the Common School system of the State."

The buildings erected and completed in 1849 and 1851 for the accommodation of the schools were occupied, the North building until the Fall of 1875, and the South building until the Spring of 1874. In 1867 the South house was found so crowded with pupils that the Board found it necessary to furnish room for another school. The old Radical Church, on Walnut Street, was purchased, and a primary school opened therein.

In the Spring of 1870 fears of the safety of the North building began to be entertained, and the Board of Education employed a competent architect to examine that building. It was declared unsafe, and the schools were temporarily suspended. A public meeting was called to consider the propriety of abandoning the North house, and of taking steps to secure a new and improved building for the schools in the northern part of the city. The Board of Education, for the purpose of getting an expression of the citizens on the question of a new school building, on July 12, 1870, submitted for the approval of the qualified voters of the city a proposition to levy a tax of forty thousand dollars, payable in from one to ten years. This proposition was approved by a large majority. The Board was delayed for some time in securing a good site for the new building, but finally four and three-quarters acres of ground were purchased on north Broadway. Plans were adopted, contracts awarded, and work on the new house commenced. The old North house was strengthened and rendered safe, and schools opened therein again in September, 1871. In the Spring of 1872 the South building was found to be so crowded with pupils that the Board was compelled to provide additional rooms for school purposes. The building known as the old county building, located on Broadway, near Main Street, was rented and made ready for the accommodation of the High School and South C Grammar, and these schools were removed to these rooms on April 1, 1872.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, held on June 21, 1873, the following resolution was adopted: "*Resolved*, That the Board deems it expedient for the welfare and accommodation of the schools to be taught in the southern part of Lancaster that the old school building should be removed and a new substantial building be erected."

For the purpose of carrying out this resolution, a meeting to vote on a proposition to levy a tax of thirty thousand dollars, was held on July 15, 1873. The tax was authorized and plans for a new building were adopted, the contract let, and work on the new structure immediately commenced on the old site, the finest location for a school building within the city limits.

The new North building, a brick structure, three stories in height, containing twelve school rooms, chapel hall, reception room, and Superintendent's office, each school room provided with improved furniture, was ready for the schools at the opening of the fall term, September 1, 1873. The High School occupies two rooms on the third floor, the remaining rooms being all occupied by the lower grades.

At the opening of the schools, September 1, 1873, the South schools were moved to the old North building, where they remained until September 1, 1875, at which time the new

South building, an elegant brick structure, containing ten large school rooms and chapel hall, furnished the same as North house, was ready for occupancy.

The schools of the city are now as well provided for as any in the State. The North school grounds have been enlarged to about seven acres, and have been tastefully ornamented with flower-beds, evergreens, and forest trees. The grounds of the South school include over four acres, and will be improved in the same manner. The schools are provided with the necessary apparatus required to illustrate the various subjects taught; among which are an excellent telescope of three and-a-half inch object glass, an improved air-pump, a fine collection of mineralogical and geological specimens, etc. No better evidence of the public appreciation of the schools is needed than the readiness and cheerfulness with which the citizens generally support them, and consider nothing a burden that is deemed necessary for their better success and improvement.

Since 1876 the school facilities have been increased by the erection of an eight-room brick building in the Fifth Ward and a three-room building on the West side of the city. Every school room in the city is now occupied, and there is urgent necessity for the erection of a High School building to afford better facilities for this important department of the school system, and to relieve the overcrowded condition of the other buildings.

HIGH SCHOOL.

We quote the following from the history of the schools, written in 1876:

> At the opening of the schools in the North building, April 1, 1849, a High School was organized, in which algebra, geometry, philosophy, history, chemistry, and Latin were taught by Mr. Whitwell, the Superintendent of the School, assisted by Mr. M. M. Barker.
>
> In 1851 Miss Wilcox was appointed Principal of the High School, which position she filled with credit to herself and to the full satisfaction of the Board of Education, until the Fall of 1857, when she resigned and was succeeded by Miss Haskins. This lady remained in charge of the school but one year. More room being required for the accommodation of primary classes in the North district, it was found necessary, in order to provide this room, to move the High School to the South building, which was done in November, 1856.
>
> At the opening of the schools in the Fall of 1858, the Board was fortunate in securing the services of Miss Jane M. Becket as Principal of the High School. The experience, good judgment, rare attainments, and broad culture of this lady eminently fitted her for the position. She continued in charge of this department until the Fall of 1868, a period of ten years, during which time the High School steadily advanced in popularity and efficiency. Failing health admonished her that she needed rest, and it was with regret that the Board of Education accepted her resignation. Miss Becket was succeeded by Miss Holbrook, a lady of fine attainments and of successful experience, who proved herself worthy of the strong recommendations from her former fields of labor. Ill health induced Miss Holbrook to resign, March, 1869.
>
> At the opening of the spring term, April 1, 1869, Mr. C. Wilkinson, former Principal of the Fairfield Union Academy, took charge of the High School as Principal, which position he filled efficiently and satisfactorily for the term of one year. Mr. Wilkinson was succeeded by Mr. C. T. McCoy, who continued as Principal until January 1, 1873. He was succeeded by Mr. M. Manly, who remained in charge until the close of the spring term of 1874.
>
> Mr. G. F. Moore, a graduate of Yale College, took charge of the High School as Principal on September 1, 1874. Mr. Moore remained until the close of the school

year, and was succeeded by J. F. Halderman, who had graduated at Wittenburg College in June, 1875. Mr. Halderman entered the school as Principal September 1, 1875, but on account of failing health he was compelled to resign at the end of six weeks. He gave promise of making a popular and efficient teacher, and it was with regret that the school parted with him. Mr. Halderman was succeeded by Mr. E. B. Cartmell, who filled the position with great success for two years.

Since 1876 the following persons have filled the position of High School Principal: Ella Trout, Ralph Waldo Dennis, Elijah Burgess, Samuel Major, W. A. Beates, I. N. Keyser, M. C. Smith, John Long, C. C. Hume, and T. C. Coates.

Mr. Coates, the present popular and efficient Principal, has had charge of the High School for five years. He is ably assisted in his responsible work by Mr. H. S. Coy, Miss Anna Davidson, and Miss Etta Pickering.

COURSE OF STUDY — LANCASTER HIGH SCHOOL.

FIRST YEAR.	TIMES EACH WEEK.	SECOND YEAR.	TIMES EACH WEEK.
FIRST SEMESTER.		FIRST SEMESTER.	
Algebra, Milne's High School	5	Algebra, Milne's High School, completed	5
Latin, Harkness' Easy Method	5	Latin, Caesar and Prose Composition or German	5
German	5		
Civil Government	3	General History, Anderson's	5
English Classics, Hawthorne	2	English Classics	5
Physiology, Steele's Hygiene	5		
SECOND SEMESTER.		SECOND SEMESTER.	
Algebra to Quadratics	5		
Latin, Harkness' Easy Method	5	Plane Geometry, Wentworth's	5
German	5	Latin — Caesar — four books, completed, or German and Prose Composition	5
Mythology	3		
Civil Government	3		
English Classics, Lady of the Lake	2	General History completed	5
Botany, Wood's Object Lessons	5	English Classics	5

JUNIOR YEAR.	TIMES EACH WEEK.	SENIOR YEAR.	TIMES EACH WEEK.
FIRST SEMESTER.		FIRST SEMESTER.	
Plane and Solid Geometry completed	5	Latin — Cicero — six orations and Prose Composition, or English Classics	5
Latin (Virgil) or German	5	Chemistry, Williams' completed	5
English Literature, Swinton's Studies	5	Astronomy, Young's completed	5
Physics, Cooley's	5	Physical Geography, Eclectic, completed	5
SECOND SEMESTER.		SECOND SEMESTER.	
Plane Trigonometry, Wentworth's completed	5		
Latin — Virgil, six books completed, or Book-keeping	5	English Grammar	2
		Geology	3
English Literature, First six weeks	5	Psychology — Roark's, completed	5
Rhetoric, Last twelve weeks	5	Arithmetic reviewed	3
Physics completed, Cooley's	5	U. S. History and Geography reviewed	2

SUPERVISION.

In 1876 Mr. John L. Tuthill, a member of the Board of Education, wrote the following history of the supervision of the schools up to that date:

"The history of our Union Schools presents an unbroken series of success, and has been one of constantly ascending grade. The success and prosperity of our schools has been chiefly owing to an excellent corps of teachers and the ability and energy of our superintendents, who have been gentlemen of culture; earnest workers and deeply impressed with a sense of the importance of the trust committed to their charge.

"Our first Superintendent, John Whitwell, was appointed by the Board of Education in 1849. He was a gentleman of a high grade of scholarship, an instructor of known ability and well-earned reputation as a successful teacher. The result of his two years' labor was a thorough organization under the most improved plan of school government, and our schools during his charge were placed on the high road to success. He resigned his position in 1851, and was succeeded by Dr. John Williams. Dr. Williams was a profound mathematician, a fine linguist, and of superior attainments in all the higher branches of learning; besides, he had a long and successful experience in the management of institutions of learning, and had acquired a high reputation as an educator. As a teacher and Superintendent of our schools, he exhibited a thorough knowledge in all the departments of scholarship, and possessed rare tact in imparting knowledge to others, particularly in mathematical studies. His usefulness, however, was somewhat circumscribed from insufficient executive ability, diffidence, and somewhat awkwardness in manners and address. But he was an earnest worker and a zealous teacher, to whom the imparting of knowledge was a source of pleasure to himself and a profit to his pupils. He resigned in 1856, and W. Nelson was appointed his successor, but resigned after one year of satisfactory service. The Board of Education was fortunate in securing the services of Rev. Daniel Risser, a fine scholar of highly cultivated intelligence, with all the natural qualities and acquired habits that distinguish the true Christian gentleman. A superintendent thus endowed could not fail to have a most powerful and salutary influence over the minds and conduct of both teachers and pupils. Besides these high moral and intellectual qualifications, he possessed good executive ability, that secured ready acquiescence and harmonious action in the government of the schools, without any jarring or discord among teachers or scholars. He retained the Superintendency of our schools until 1861, when failing health compelled him to resign. Mr. E. F. Fish succeeded him, and discharged the duties of Superintendent for one year with fidelity and success.

REV. J. F. REINMUND, SUPERINTENDENT.

"In 1862, the Board appointed Rev. J. F. Reinmund, a citizen of our town. He was a graduate of Wittenburg College, and had been for several years the loved pastor of the English Lutheran Church of this city, and in every way eminently qualified to take charge of our schools. He took hold of his work with great earnestness, and watched with anxious solicitude the proficiency and advancement of the youth under his charge. His industry was unremitting. He loved his work, and all his energies were consecrated to the cause of education. His honesty of purpose and fine scholarship, his kindness of heart and enthusiasm in the work of the school room, could not fail in making an impression upon teachers and pupils, stimulating them with an earnest zeal in their work and studies.

After six years of faithful service as superintendent, he resigned his charge. By fidelity to duty and watchful care over the interests of the schools under his charge, he secured the love and respect of scholars and teachers, and the confidence of the Board of Education, who very reluctantly accepted his resignation. The successor of Mr. Reinmund was W. R. Spooner, a young man who possessed the requisite scholarship and satisfactory evidence of good moral character, but being young and inexperienced, he did not meet the requirements of the Board of Education, and at the end of six months he handed in his resignation.

GEORGE W. WELSH, SUPERINTENDENT.

"Mr. Geo. W. Welsh, the successor of Mr. Spooner, was appointed in February, 1869. Mr. Welsh had been a popular and successful teacher in our grammar school for the preceding two years. His high moral character, his kindness and unobtrusive manners, and his ambition to excel in his chosen field of labor, strongly recommended him to the Board of Education as a suitable person for superintendent of our schools. He was, therefore, elected to that position by a unanimous vote of the Board. His successful management of our schools for the last seven years, and the advancement and proficiency of teachers and pupils indicate the wisdom of the Board in his selection. Impressed with a sense of the responsibility of his charge, he exerted to the utmost all his energies in qualifying himself for the duties imposed upon him Possessing an ardent love of literary and scientific pursuits, he has, by assiduous study, attained to an eminence as an educator, alike honorable to himself and the schools under his charge. Under his administration the attendance is more regular, the modes of instruction improved, and the schools have steadily advanced in the scale of excellence."

After ten years service as superintendent, Mr. Welsh resigned in 1879, to accept a position with the publishing house of Harper Brothers, of New York. He remained with this firm one year and then resigned and was elected superintendent of the schools of Xenia, Ohio. After two years of successful work in the Xenia schools, he resigned to accept again the superintendency of the Lancaster schools, succeeding Mr. S. S. Knabenshue, who had efficiently filled the place since February, 1879. After one year's service, Mr. Welsh's health having failed, he was succeeded by Mr. J. J. Burns, former State Commissioner of Common Schools. In 1884 Mr Burns resigned to accept the superintendency of the schools of Dayton, Ohio, and Mr. Welsh was appointed as his successor, and remained in charge of the schools for eight years. In 1892 he was succeeded by Mr. Elijah Burgess, who held the position until 1898. For one year following the Principal of the High School, Mr. F. C. Coates, was the acting superintendent. In 1899 Mr. Welsh was again chosen to take charge of the schools, and is the present Superintendent.

Mr. Welsh was born and reared in Fairfield County. At the beginning of the Civil War he was teaching in Royalton, the place of his birth. In July, 1862, on the recommendation of the military committee of this county, he received a Lieutenant's commission from Governor David Tod, and with Alvah Perry and J. M. Sutphen recruited a company for the Ninetieth O. V. I. His regiment was sent to Kentucky in August, 1862, and was attached to the Army of the Cumberland, with which it marched and fought until the close

of the war. Mr. Welsh was severely wounded at the battle of Stone River, in Tennessee, on the last day of the year, 1862.

After the war he resumed his chosen profession, and with little interruption has continued in educational work to the present time.

ORGANIZATION FOR 1899–1900.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.— Isaiah Vorys, President; Charles C. Riebe, Clerk; Frank Cox, Harry Smith, J. C. Hart, and Louis Durain.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTRUCTION.— George W. Welsh.

TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEE.—J. C. Hart, Harry Smith, Charles C. Riebe, and Superintendent.

TRUANT OFFICER.— Harry Snyder.

TEACHERS.

T. C. COATES, ... Principal High School
H. S. COX, ... 1st Assistant, High School
ANNA DAVIDSON, . . 2d Assistant, High School
ETTA PICKERING, . . 3d Assistant, High School
EMMA COOK, ... A Grammar, North Bldg.
MARY KING, ... B Grammar, North Bldg.
FLORA B. WELSH, . . D Grammar, North Bldg.
MARY THOMAS, ... C Primary, North Bldg.
MARY SHUTT, ... A Primary, North Bldg.
KATIE OUTCALT, . A & B Primary, North Bldg.
LACIE PERFECT, ... C Primary, North Bldg.
ESTELLA ROBERTS, . B Primary, North Bldg.
MAGGIE EFFINGER, . . D Primary, North Bldg.
LIZZIE BAKER, . . . C & D Primary, West Bldg.
S. J. WOLFE, . A Grammar, Prin. South Bldg.
KATE LOWRIE, ... B Grammar, South Bldg.
ANNA MILLER, . . . D Grammar, South Bldg.
MARTHA PICKERING, C Grammar, South Bldg.
ALICE MALONE, ... C Grammar, South Bldg.
FRANCES KIGER, . . C Grammar, North Bldg.
MAY BULGER, ... D Grammar, South Bldg.
FANNIE WOLFE, ... C Primary, South Bldg.
ELLA PATRIDGE, . . . D Primary, South Bldg.
EDITH CARTER, ... A Primary, South Bldg.
DELLA COURTRIGHT, A & B Primary, West Bldg.
IDA KELLER, ... D Primary, South Bldg.
M. L. SMITH, . A & B Grammar, Prin. East Bldg.
MRS. FLORA CLOVER, . . C Grammar, East Bldg.
SALLIE JUNKERMANN, . . D Grammar, East Bldg.
HELEN SCANLAN, . . . A Primary, East Bldg.
ANNA JUSTUS, ... B Primary, South Bldg.
LIZZIE O'GRADY, ... B Primary, East Bldg.
MAMIE PROXMIRE, . . . D Primary, East Bldg.
LAURA TIDD, ... D Grammar, North Bldg.
EDNA MYERS, ... C Primary, South Bldg.

SPECIAL TEACHERS.

MARY O'NEILL, ... Teacher of Vocal Music
LAWRENCE THOMAS, . . Principal West Bldg.
FANCHON HOOKER, . . . A Primary, West Bldg.
MABEL STAHL, ... C Primary, West Bldg.

Ah! shades of Abraham Courtright (who taught in Bloom Township as early as 1805) what think you of new century methods as shown on every hand in Lancaster.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Perhaps nothing speaks better for a city than its library. Lancaster has always been an intellectual center, and points with pride to her sons and daughters who, since the very early days have filled eminent pulpits, occupied benches in the higher courts of the land, and filled many positions of trust and emolument.

Much of the good work of the public schools has been supplemented by good literature in the homes of the people. Not only have book stores in the community been patronized, but circulating libraries in the earlier years of the city's growth furnished many an eager mind with material for thought and study.

PRAY

The records show that as early as 1834 a good library was in existence at Lancaster, and with such a Board of Directors as Thomas Ewing, Wm. J. Reese, Robert McNeill, John T. Brasee, Hocking H. Hunter, M. Z. Kreider, George Reber, P. Van Trump, Henry Stanbery, Wm. Medill, Samuel F. Maccracken, the only wonder is that so meritorious an undertaking was ever allowed to lapse. But it did. Just when and how we do not know, but for a considerable period and up to the year 1878 little other than recognizing the need, had been done toward the securing of funds for the re-establishment of a library in Lancaster. In June of that year Mr. Kinnis Fritter called a citizens' meeting at the City Hall, and after discussing the pros and cons, a committee was appointed to solicit books and money.

Later this committee appeared before the City Council, reporting subscriptions of $2,000, whereupon the City Fathers arose to the occasion, ordering a tax levy for the support of a free library for Lancaster, and appointed a Board of Trustees to serve for two years. This first Board consisted of Dr. Elmer Jackson, Hon. Silas Wright, Prof. E. B. Andrews, Kinnis Fritter, with ex-officio members Mayor John McCormick, President of City Council F. C. Whiley, President of School Board, and John Gravett, all of whom evinced great interest in the matter, and soon the library was in a most flourishing condition, and from the date of its formal opening in September, 1878, was much appreciated by the citizens at large.

June 25, 1878, Miss Lavina Busby was appointed librarian, and has since continued in that important position. Miss Ella Hite, assistant librarian, was appointed in 1898.

Among the many benefactors of the public library it is a pleasure to record the timely gifts of Mr. Wm. W. Card, of Pittsburg, Pa. Remembering his Lancaster birth, he has on several occasions made valuable donations, at one time $500 in cash, and later the valuable painting, "Christ Casting Out the Evil Spirits," by the celebrated Hungarian artist S. L. Landram. The present Library Board consists of the following members: Thomas McDonough, E. B. Cartmell, G. W. Welsh, J. G. Reeves, H. C. Drinkle, George S. Cunningham, F. C. Whiley, Isaiah Vorys, Miss Busby, Librarian.

CITY HALL.

To the oldest inhabitant the mere mention of City Hall evokes memories of a structure other than the imposing one which to-day serves Lancaster as headquarters for its municipal government. The old City Hall stood on the south-east corner of the Public Square, a three-story brick building. Unpretentious as Twentieth century architect's count beauty, it was constructed by the practical City Fathers of 1859 for the sole purpose of housing Lancaster's official family, and that it served its day and generation is evident when we recite that the Mayor's office, postoffice, fire department, and city prison found space within its walls.

The hall proper was on the second floor of the building, and beside serving as a council chamber, was often the church and assembly room for the merry makings of the townsmen as well, and on the third floor the early lodges of Odd Fellows, German Knights of Pythias, and other secret orders conferred their degrees on men who later were prominent in the affairs of the nation.

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH.

But all that is an old story now — ancient history — the old City Hall, condemned, destroyed, became a thing of the past.

February 24, 1896, Mr. Frank Oger proposed to the City Council a bond issue of $75,000 for the erection of a city building, to occupy the same site as the old hall on the Public Square.

With but one dissenting voice the motion was carried, the citizens being quite as unanimous as the council in their desire for a modern City Hall, and so expressing themselves at the following spring election.

The members of the City Council at that date were: B. F. Dum, President; R. F. Brown, W. H. Griswold, C. H. Heed, C. L. Mechling, Frank Oger, Nathaniel Prentice, S. W. Rainey, Wm. Davidson.

The same election which carried the City Hall bond issue elected to Council Messrs. A. Schleckman, S. F. O'Grady and Albert Muckerstrum, the retiring members being Messrs. Griswold, Heed, and Rainey.

The Building Committee for the new structure was composed of Messrs. Oger, Mechling, and O'Grady, who advertised for plans and specifications, and Mr. Henry Ives Cobb, of Chicago, was selected as architect.

October 12, 1896, the bonds were disposed of to Messrs. Seasongood & Mayer, of Cincinnati, and the same day the contract for the building was awarded to Mr. Henry Karg, of Fostoria, Ohio, who began work in November of the same year, and on Washington's Birthday, 1897, the corner-stone was laid; one year later the building was finished and accepted by Council, the dedication occurring in April, 1898.

A pink sand-stone, quarried within a mile of the city, was used in construction, with trimmings of North Amherst stone for contrasting finish, the effect being most striking, and the structure as a whole most dignified and commanding.

The internal arrangement is strikingly convenient, embracing on the first floor commodious quarters for his honor the Mayor, the City Council, City Clerk, Gas Trustees, Gas Office, Water-Works, and Postoffice.

The basement affords comfortable offices for the Police Court, connecting with the city prison, also in the basement of the City Hall, while on the second floor of the building is a spacious Auditorium, together with apartments for the Public Library and offices for City Engineer.

THE TOWN CLOCK.

When the visitor is shown through this very complete structure he has quite exhausted his adjectives before reaching the final glory, "the town clock." This most necessary item is comfortably housed in the tower room, and ever and anon ticks out the minutes and the hours for both the just and unjust of Lancaster in a manner not excelled by "Old Father Time" himself.

When the City Hall was finished and nothing remained but to throw the bouquets to whom they belonged, you may be sure the faithful and hard-working Building Committee came in for its share of the nosegays. Their heads, individually and collectively, were well nigh

AUDITORIUM

turned, as was also that of City Clerk H. T. Mechling, whose attention to detail was something wonderful, and City Solicitor F. M. Acton, whose legal work received more than honorable mention. But they survived not only the really arduous labors necessary to achieve such results as the building which stands as a monument to their integrity and economy, but the plaudits of their fellow-citizens as well. Lancaster has much of interest to her own people and her stranger visitors, but for years to come the City Hall will be pointed out as the chief glory of the county seat of old Fairfield.

CITY OFFICIALS, JANUARY 1, 1901.

GEORGE S. CUNNINGHAM, ... Mayor
FRANK ACTON, ... Solicitor
HERBERT T. MECHLING, ... Clerk
GEORGE TRIMBLE, ... Gas Superintendent
J. M. SUTPHEN, ... Gas Clerk
HERBERT H. HOFFMAN, . . Assistant Gas Clerk
LOUIS J. SNYDER, . Water Works Superintendent
HARRY W. SNYDER, ... Water Works Clerk
CHARLES NUTTER, ... Chief of Police
JOHN HUSH, ... Street Commissioner
JOHN N. WOLFE, ... Surveyor
CHAS. LANDERFELDT, . Chief of Fire Department

CITY COUNCIL.

THOMAS MCDONOUGH, ... President

CYRUS MECHLING, . . Member from First Ward
FRANK WELTY, ... Member from First Ward
JAMES A. TOBIN, . . Member from Second Ward
JOHN A. MAYER, . . Member from Second Ward
THOMAS MCDONOUGH, Member from Third Ward
ISAAC LIGHT, ... Member from Third Ward
WM. SNYDER, . . . Member from Fourth Ward
GEORGE MITHOFF, . Member from Fourth Ward
THEODORE PROXMIER, Member from Fifth Ward
WM. C. CAMPBELL, . . Member from Fifth Ward

SCHOOL BOARD.— Isaiah Vorys, President; Chas. C. Riebe, Clerk; J. C. Hart, Louis Durain, Harry H. Smith, Frank Cox.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.— Prof. G. W. Welsh.

TRUANT OFFICER.— Harry W. Snyder.

PUBLIC LIBRARIAN.— Miss Lavina Busby.

GAS TRUSTEES.— Albert Getz, R. F. Brown, and Charles F. Nester.

WATER WORKS TRUSTEES.— N. Bonner, Winfield Eckert, Christ. Lehman.

CEMETERY TRUSTEES.— E. B. White, Henry Miller, Henry Senne, Valentine Hooker, Supt.

OFFICIALS OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY, JANUARY 1, 1901.

Common Pleas Judge, ... HON. J. G. REEVES
Prosecuting Attorney, . . . W. T. MCCLENAGHAN
Probate Judge, ... A. B. KIEFABER
Deputy Probate Judge, ... E. F. HOLLAND
Auditor, ... AD. GINDER
Deputy Auditor, ... R. F. BROWN
Treasurer, ... GEORGE MILLER
Deputy Treasurer, ... ZEPH. MUSSER
Recorder, ... JAMES MOCK
Surveyor, ... A. E. BRETZ
Clerk, ... WM. FRITZ
Coroner, ... SAMUEL CLY
Sheriff, ... FRANK W. RAITZE

COMMISSIONERS.— Nicholas Stuckey, Theodore Shallenberger, Jacob Simon.

INFIRMARY TRUSTEES.— Washington Wyman, Benjamin Haas, M. Glick.

SUPERINTENDENT.— Fred. Buschemeyer.

ORPHANS' HOME TRUSTEES.— S. J. Wright, W. H. Kooken, S. Zeigler.

SUPERINTENDENT.— Edward Gillett.

ELECTION BOARD.—J. S. Sites, Chief Deputy; H. T. Mechling, Secretary; A. Schleckman, John C Wright, Amos Smith.

POSTMASTER.—James M. Pickering.

ASSISTANT POSTMASTER.— Michael Effinger.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

NATURAL GAS PLANT.

Mr. G. W. Trimble, who from its beginning has been conversant with Lancaster's gas plant, furnishes the following brief history of the natural gas plant owned by the city.

"In the Spring of 1886 a number of the citizens organized a company to drill for natural gas. The first well was located south of the C. & M. V. Railroad, near Maple Street. The well was drilled to a depth of 2,000 feet, and gas was found in the Clinton sand rock. The well produced about 100,000 cubic feet every twenty-four hours. They continued to drill until they reached a depth of 2,500 feet, but found no more gas. Soon after that time, two other companies of our citizens were formed to sink two more wells. One was located north and one east of the city, which when drilled in produced 1,000,000 cubic feet every twenty-four hours.

"During the Winter of 1887 and 1888 the three companies consolidated and laid pipes over a small portion of the city, and furnished gas to a few citizens. In April, 1888, the city proposed to put in its own plant. The question of issuing bonds to the amount of $50,000 for the construction of such a plant was submitted to the voters, and out of about 2,000 votes there were but twenty-five votes against the proposition. The bonds were issued and the original plant constructed by the citizens' company was purchased, for which the city paid $23,559.47.

"On July 18, 1888, the Council appointed three trustees to manage said plant, viz: Messrs. Samuel Whiley, Henry Sieber, and Samuel W. Rainey. The balance of the money

HON. LEROY G. SILBAUGH.
Mayor of Lancaster.

HON. GEO. S. CUNNINGHAM.
Ex-Mayor of Lancaster.

FRANK M. ACTON.
City Solicitor.

JOHN N. WOLF
City Surveyor.

CITY COUNCIL

FRANK P. WELTY.
THEODORE PROXMIRE.
ISAAC LIGHT.

JAMES A. TOBIN.
THOMAS McDONOUGH. Pres.
JOHN A. MAYER.

WM. R. CAMPBELL.
CYRUS W. MECHLING
WILLIAM SNYDER.

after purchasing the original plant, amounting to $26,440.53, was used in constructing a first class plant, including the drilling of two new wells. In June, 1889, the City Council issued an additional $25,000 of bonds for natural gas purposes, and there were but $20,000 of them sold, making a total bond issue of $70,000.

"Beside furnishing gas at a very reasonable price, the plant was maintained in first-class condition, and in September, 1891, the Board from its surplus made the first payment on the bonded indebtedness. $22,500 was paid within twelve months, and the last bond was cancelled December 19, 1895.

"It must be borne in mind that $20,000 interest was also paid on this bond issue.

"The gas plant being free from debt, the city's general obligations were next looked after, and as rapidly as bonds and interest matured the Gas Trustees were ready for them, even including the water-works indebtedness, all of which with interest has been paid from the gas receipts. Thus the entire bonded indebtedness of Lancaster has been paid, and new life and vigor added to every department of the city government—a practical argument that municipal control of public works is a good investment.

"The Natural Gas Works has drilled thirty-two wells; has about fifty miles of pipe extending to all parts of the city and county, with a rock pressure varying from 250 to 500 pounds to the square inch.

"The city has drilled in a single well with a capacity of 10,000,000 cubic feet per day.

"In 1894 the Trustees erected a reducing plant east of the corporate limits where, both day and night, competent superintendence controls the pressure over every part of the city.

"The cost per fire in heating stoves and open grates is $7.00 each per year in residences, while cooking stoves at one dollar each per month, or $12.00 per year, are certainly low in cost when compared with coal or wood-burning neighboring cities.

"For lighting purposes ten cents per month per light in residences and fifteen cents each in business houses.

"The receipts for 1900 were $75,000, expenditures $30,000.

"The present Board, Capt. Albert Getz, R. F. Brown, Chas. F. Nester, and G. W. Trimble, Superintendent, have had the management of the plant for the past six years, with Capt. J. M. Sutphen, Clerk."

WATER WORKS.

One of the prime reasons for Lancaster's being, was what has continued to be her pride — water.

"Water, water every-where,
And every drop to drink,"

might be Coleridge's revised opinion of Fairfield County. The springs on every hand attracted early pioneers, and wise legislation as early as Ebenezer Zane's time set apart certain of these natural water works for the use of the town.

As the population increased, it became evident that a more complete system must one day be adopted for the continued well-being of the rapidly growing city, but not until 1877 did Council take definite steps to provide water works in the modern acceptance of that term. In June of that year $5,000 was appropriated for piping and for pumping apparatus, the canal being the source of supply and the principal streets the first to be supplied.

The following year another like appropriation was made, and a stand-pipe, eighteen feet in diameter and sixty-nine feet in height, was erected in the old cemetery lot, south-east corner Chestnut and High ttreets.

In 1879 the citizens elected as Trustees of the Water Works J. B. Orman, Andrew Bauman, F. C. Whiley, and another appropriation of $5,000 being available, further improvements were made and the service greatly extended.

RESERVOIR.

In 1881, the canal as a source of supply being found unsatisfactory, the original springs were re-opened on the west slope of the canal bank, at the foot of Wheeling Street.

Here a well, 18 x 20 feet, was provided and the spring water stored for pumping to the hill above, thus creating a pressure for the entire city.

In 1881 the water-works bond appropriation of $25,000 was favorably voted by the citizens, and a filtering tunnel, 1,140 feet in length, was constructed.

This important adjunct to the water system tapped the entire chain of springs, even reaching the large one at the foot of Mill Street. This guaranteed an abundance of water, and placed the department in a position to supply all comers and for all purposes.

In 1897 it was thought best to create a new reservoir, and after a favorable vote by the people, $25,000 was added to the bonded indebtedness of the water works. The reservoir was constructed in 1898 on Walter's hill, north of Mt. Pleasant, with a capacity of 2,500,000 gallons.

At the present time Lancaster has more than fourteen miles of water pipe, varying in size from four to sixteen inches, supplying all parts of the city from inexhaustible springs with the finest water in the world.

ENGINE HOUSE AND LADDER COMPANY No 1.

The hydrant service, 122 in number, is larger in proportion than that of other cities, and carries a pressure of 92 pounds at the hill-top and 115 pounds at the lowest point in the valley.

After twenty-one years service on the Board of Trustees of the Water Works, Mr. J. B. Orman retired in 1900. He had seen the works grow from their teacup-capacity to the magnificent plant now the pride of the city.

Perhaps to no one of Lancaster's citizens is she more indebted for good water privileges than to Andrew Bauman. Since 1879 he has been a member of the Board which has so

capably managed the water works, giving time and attention to the detail necessary to obtain the best results. He and Mr. Whiley share with Mr. Orman the gratitude of the citizens appreciating modern water works and the blessings they bring to a community.

LANCASTER FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In discussing the merits and demerits (if it has any) of Lancaster, her loyal sons invariably call attention to the well-organized, well-paid fire department, than which not even the larger cities of the State can show a better.

The oldest inhabitant will tell you of the bucket brigade, superseded by what was then thought to be the acme of protection, the hand fire engine. He will depict the pump-handle action of the volunteer department, ably assisted by citizens aroused from their warm fire-sides by the clang, clang of the church or mayhap the old City Hall bell. What tugging at long ropes, hauling through mud and mire of unpaved streets; what heroic efforts to borrow water from adjoining wells and ponds. These and other primitive matters are of interest as historical facts, but — presto, the scene changes! Modern Lancaster, with its Engine House No. 1, built in 1899 at a cost of $9,000, and the entire city covered with the latest and best alarm system, including Gamewell's telegraph, with storage battery; we are surprised to know that only $25,000 has been expended on these conveniences and safety appliances.

The department is efficiently manned and economically managed by a Board that has made a most thorough study of its subject, and may be truly said to know its business.

Lancaster may well be proud of her fire department, with houses Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 conveniently located for the protection of all parts of the city.

LITERARY LANCASTER — HER NEWSPAPERS.

As elsewhere hinted, Lancaster was early noted as more than ordinarily disposed toward matters intellectual. Hence, it is not surprising that even the early settlers found it impossible to keep house without a newspaper.

"Der Ohio Adler" was established in 1807 by Jacob D. Dietrich, who, no doubt, recorded all the society items of the Hockhocking, including the fashion notes picked up by his Indian reporters in the wigwams of the Wyandots. All this was related in the German language, as most of the readers were of Pennsylvania extraction and earlier of true Saxon ancestry. By 1813, however, Edward Shaeffer had secured control of the paper, and with true Anglo-American ideas he promptly translated the German cognomen, and so it appeared "The Ohio Eagle," and in an English dress throughout. It would, indeed, be a curiosity to come across that original hand press whereon the Eagle screamed and plumed itself for flight to the hearthstones of Fairfield. Oh! ye primitive days!! Later John Herman conducted the paper, and in 1839 and 1840, the Broughs, Charles and John (afterward Governor Brough of war memory), were its editors.

The Gazette appeared in 1826, General George Sanderson being the editor. Other names connected with the conduct of this paper are Thomas S. Slaughter, Joshua and R.

M. Clarke, Samuel A. Griswold, F. S. Pursell, W. H. Kooken, H. W. Griswold, C. D. Hilles, and the present editor, Malcolm Jennings. Samuel Griswold was on the editorial tripod for thirty years. Some of the short-lived papers published in Lancaster were the Telegraph, American Democrat, Free Press, and Saturday Journal. These had varying experiences, flourished as green bay trees for a time, but finally gave up the struggle.

In addition to the Eagle and Gazette, the Republican and Democrat are the papers of Lancaster to-day. The former was established in 1880, edited by A. R. Eversole. The Democrat came into existence in 1890, with Silas W. Rigby and John C. Hite as editors-in-chief.

FOREST ROSE CEMETERY.

"I always loved that good old Saxon phrase God's Acre."

Show me the cemetery of a community and I will discourse to you of its culture and refinement, its resources and sentiments.

Proper respect for those "gone but not forgotten" has ever been characteristic of Americans. Even in the rush after dollars and the scramble for place, the deep-toned bell has again and again called all of us to a quiet hour, and a trip to "a green hill without a city wall," and thither our thoughts revert many times as we recall the bitter-sweet memories of years gone by. Lancaster owes to the German and English Lutheran Churches the nucleus of its present beautiful burying ground. Prior to 1882 these churches held separate plats for the laying away of their dead "decently and in order," but at that date, with rare good judgment, these congregations most generously presented same to the city, and a Board of Trustees was appointed — Messrs. George Hood, V. Mayer, and Samuel H. Beck — the deeds reciting one dollar and other considerations as being the only price for the property. Just a little later the adjacent farms, known as the Keller and Fostler tracts, were available, and with great forethought the Board purchased this considerable addition to the Lutheran gifts.

Mr. Hood was the first President of these united cemeteries, Charles Heed the first Secretary.

Mrs. Samuel H. Beck is responsible for the beautiful name of this quiet city of the dead; from the early Indian days "Forest Rose" has been associated with Lancaster, and poets, story tellers, and historians have alike delighted to use the term to designate the city and things peculiarly Lancastrian.

What wonder then that "Forest Rose Cemetery" should be chosen to designate this sweetly solemn spot! When the new cemetery was ready to be platted a specialist from Cincinnati, Mr. Harlan, was employed, and much time and thought given to the landscape gardening features, in connection with walks and drives, and the natural resources of the grounds.

It is to be hoped that the original plans may be carried out, and if so Forest Rose will have few equals and no superiors for beauty and environment. The lake near the entrance will be especially attractive, and the vaults along the foot hills, the shafts, mausoleums and sarcophagi form a picture sadly attractive.

FOREST ROSE CEMETERY.

ELMWOOD CEMETERY

The receiving vault is owned by a separate and distinct corporation, organized in 1881. The two societies work in unison, however, and naturally are intimately associated in their interests.

In 1899 Forest Rose erected the handsome office and reception room, and the following year built the very attractive residence for Superintendent and Secretary Valentine Hooker. Mr. E. B. White is now President, and Henry G. Miller Treasurer; these, with Henry Senne, form the Board of Directors.

It is, indeed, a pleasure to point the visitor to so inviting a spot. It is a still greater comfort to those families far separated from the scenes of other days, to think that the green mounds so dear to them are in the care of those whose duty and pleasure it is to make beautiful the last resting places of their dead. And, almost content, they may leave their dear ones in Forest Rose or Elmwood "Until the day-break and the shadows flee away."

County Officers.

GEORGE H. MILLER, Treasurer.
A. B. KIEFABER, Judge Probate Court.
WILLIAM J. FRITZ, Clerk.
JOHN G. REEVES, Judge Common Pleas Court
JAMES C. MOCK, Recorder.
AD. H. GINDER, Auditor.

W. T. McCLENAGHAN
Prosecuting Attorney.

FRANK W. RAITZE
Sheriff

County Officers.

NICHOLAS STUCKEY
Commissioner

JACOB SIMON
Commissioner

A. E. BRETZ.
Surveyor.

THEODORE SHALLENBERGER.
Commissioner

FAIRFIELD COUNTY INFIRMARY.

In no State of the Union are "God's poor" better cared for than in Ohio, and in no county of Ohio are they given better attention than in Fairfield. In the early twenties each township made provision for those within its borders needing public aid, but about 1825 the county assumed charge, and located the Infirmary on a fine farm of one hundred and seventy acres, some two and a half miles from the county seat.

Frame buildings were erected in 1828, and for twelve years served as a home for the aged, infirm, and other county charges.

In 1840 the first brick building, two and a-half stories, was erected, and from time to time enlargements and additions have been made, until to-day it is one of the best equipped farms in the country. Not only has the institution been fortunate in its Boards of Directors, but in its Superintendent and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Buschemeyer, who have for many years capably managed the Infirmary.

Not only have they carefully looked after and improved the real estate, making the farm profitable to the county, but a personal care and interest has been exercised over the unfortunates who have sought the friendly shelter of the institute, and it has been made a home for them when other doors were closed to their need.

PARLOR—COUNTY INFIRMARY.

COUNTY INFIRMARY

COUNTY INFIRMARY FROM WATER-WORKS HILL.

COUNTY ORPHANS HOME

INFIRMARY STOCK YARDS

THE BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

From an able article by Charles D. Hilles, Superintendent of the School, we quote as follows, touching that institution:

"One of the most useful institutions supported by Ohio is the reformatory for delinquent boys. It is known as the Boys' Industrial School, and located six miles south of Lancaster. The school is as unique as it is useful, for it holds in thorough check an army of boys and young men, yet accords the fullest freedom that mingled patriotism and philanthropy can create. At the time of its establishment in the middle fifties, it was christened the 'Reform School,' and remained such until Hon. Allen O. Myers, one of its conspicuous graduates, became a law-maker, when by legislative enactment the name was changed, so that those who were graduated from Mr. Myers' Alma Mater after that time would escape some of the stigma that attached to their predecessors.

"Governor Chase was at the helm of the good ship of State when this institution came into existence. He was a profound student of our institutions and became an earnest advocate of the measure that contemplated founding this home for recalcitrant youths. When given authority to do so, he appointed a commission to draft plans and select a site for the proposed reformatory.

"The State was extremely fortunate in securing the services on that commission of Hon. Charles Reemelin, of Cincinnati. His associates were James D. Ladd, of Steubenville, and John A. Foote, of Cleveland, the former a Quaker. They visited reformatories in all of the States that then maintained such institutions, but refused to recommend as a model, any that they saw. All were much like the old Randalls' Island institution in New York, and it differed from the ordinary penitentiary in but one essential particular, and that particular was the character of the inmates.

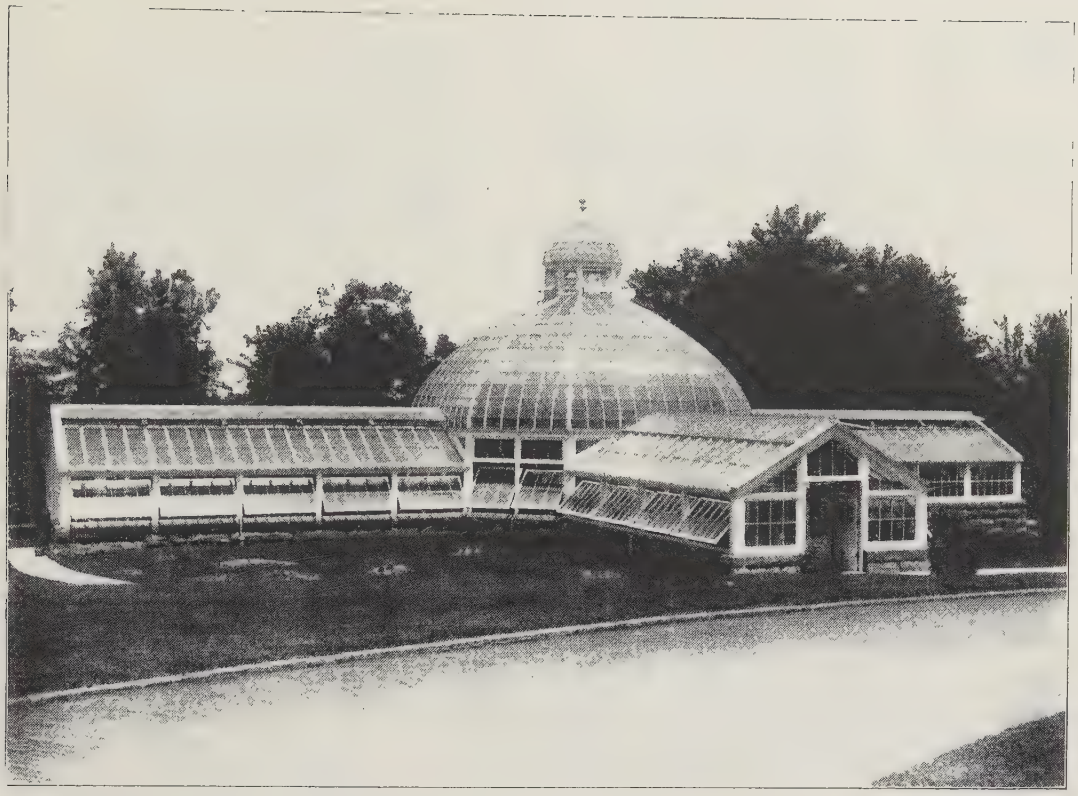
"Mr. Reemelin volunteered to visit the celebrated colony at Mettrey, in France. It was conducted on the open or family system, and fell but little short of an ideal institution. As a result of a favorable report of his investigation, Ohio adopted the segregate system, and copied the French criminal colony as closely as possible, omitting the military feature. This concession was probably made in deference to the wish of the Quaker colleague, who was a proved champion of the non-combative sentiment. Mettrey, at that time, was officered in part by commissioned men of the regular army, and it supplied the government with soldiers. The Mettrey establishment was more advanced in agricultural and horticultural pursuits than any in France. Thus, it would seem that it combined the salient features of our present reformatory, with those of a military college and an agricultural experiment station.

"The Ohio commission chose for the site of the enterprise a tobacco farm on the Hocking hills. With the land originally purchased and that since added, the State has a tract of 1,210 acres, comprising almost two sections of land, which meet at corners after the fashion of two squares of like color on a checker board. The junction widens into a neck of land on which the buildings stand.

"The institution is on one of the very highest points in Ohio, and the extreme altitude conduces to healthfulness, and is otherwise advantageous. The soil is sandy and shallow, being principally clay and a limited quantity of vegetable mold, mixed with grindings from

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.



CONSERVATORY. BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

JENNING'S HALL. BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

stratified white and old red sandstone. Sandstone everywhere abounds, underlying the entire farm in a stratum one hundred feet thick in places. It crops out frequently, at times breaking so as to form perilous precipices. The hill is timbered with dwarfed chestnut, oak, and pine trees. On the highest portion of land stands the imposing main building, around which are grouped the cottages. These cottages are twelve in number and are the homes of the boys, who are classified into families bearing the names of the rivers of the State. Nine of these cottages are arranged in the segment of a circle, in the center of which is the main building. The others were designed for the accommodation of the smaller boys, and are isolated. They are a full quarter of a mile from the main building, but are rendered easily accessible by a spacious paved roadway. The gap between them and the institution proper is gradually closing. Within two years it has been lessened by the erection of a handsome chapel of native sandstone and a pressed-brick cottage for seventy boys. The cottage has been christened Bushnell, in compliment to the chief executive of the State at that time, and in recognition of the very valuable aid he has rendered the management.

"Fortune seems fond of displaying favoritism. While hosts of us mediocre men are striving to acquire modest families, the Governor has had seventy souls thrust upon him in a single night. The boys are not under the surveillance of soldiers, and there is an absolute absence of circumvallation, all natural freedom being accorded that it is possible to extend. Each of the homes is presided over by a man and his wife, the husband being the disciplinarian and foreman, and his wife the teacher and housekeeper. There are many assistant teachers and foremen, with specialists in those departments that demand them.

"Each boy spends one-half of the day in school and the other at work. Half the boys are in school in the morning, and in the afternoon they supply the places vacated by the other half. The clothing for the institution is made and repaired by the boys, likewise the shoes. The vegetables and fruits are grown by them, a fair percentage of the cereals are raised by them. The engineer is materially assisted by them, as are the carpenters, the florist, the electrician, the cooks, the laundryman, tinner, vine dresser, painter, teamster, 'the butcher, the baker, the candle-stick maker,' and all kindred mechanics and artisans. A printing office is conducted for the benefit of forty boys, who issue a weekly paper known as The School Journal. It is a publication that would be a credit to the mechanical department of any Ohio printing office. A school of telegraphy initiates sixty boys into the mysteries of Morse's dots and dashes, while a superb organization of musicians — forty in number — is such an accomplished brass band that it excites the envy of every similar organization in the Hocking Valley. The boys are given an abundance of wholesome food, and are comfortably clad in uniforms of blue and gray. A quasi-military organization has recently been assisted to its feet — the opponent of the system having gone the way of all good Ladds — and on summer Sundays inspection and dress parade are conducted with such esprit and eclat that they call forth the applause of the hundreds of visitors. Other military maneuvers are indulged in during the week, and while the organization is not carried to the point of rigidity, as in army posts, it is believed that it conduces to easier and better discipline and develops in the individual a stouter body and firmer and more elastic step. It might be assumed that bad boys who were fortunate enough to reach this retreat would be content to remain until regularly released. The most of them are. Occasionally ungovernable longings for home

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

CUYAHOGA.
MUSKINGUM.
HIGHLAND.
OHIO.
BUSHNELL
SCIOTO.
HOCKING.
LAGONDA

WHITE CHAPEL.

PUMPING STATION AND ARTESIAN WELLS.

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

A ROMANTIC SPOT.

surge over a boy and the boy surges over the hills. When he does, officers follow and bring him back. March is said to be the month when the needle of one's nature dips toward the country. It is the month, too, when the sap starts on its course through the sugar tree and the blood of freedom surges through the veins of the boy who resists restraint. However, the experience is so rarely satisfactory to the runaway that attempts are comparatively rare. But one boy has escaped irrecoverably in five years, and this record in a school operated on the family system, with no walls to mark the boundary lines, shows the escapes so infrequent as to be inconsequential.

"In their report to Governor Bushnell, dated November 15, 1899, the Trustees have the following to say by way of introduction to their review of the achievements of the fiscal year:

> The Boys' Industrial School is correctional and educational, not penal. The popular supposition that the buildings are surrounded by forbidding walls, reinforced with bolts and bars, is entirely erroneous. The grounds are wholly free from suggestions of restraint, and the means employed to punish offending members of our large family are as mild as is consistent with good government and good discipline, the incumbent Superintendent never having resorted to close confinement or the curtailment of rations.
>
> During the forty-two years of its existence, the institution has sent from its portals more than nine thousand boys, all of whom were committed to its care because of infractions of the law, and most of whom went forth from the "Farm" with their moral qualities more developed, and more clearly recognizing the distinction between right and wrong. Fully five thousand of these ex-inmates have demonstrated that they were reclaimed through the acquisition of orderly habits and knowledge here imparted.
>
> Of the forty-two years through which this school has passed, the one just closed has been the most remarkable and progressive. During the last twelve-month we have achieved the per capita minimum; have reached the census maximum, and have contributed much more to advance the school's physical condition than during any former year.
>
> At the beginning of the fiscal year there were eight hundred and twenty-one boys enrolled; at its close eight hundred and fifty-three, which at that time was the high water-mark.
>
> The per capita cost of maintenance is less than it has ever been, and the outlay for permanent improvement greater than in any past year. These facts are fully shown in the report of the financial officer, which contains an interesting exhibit of the financial transactions. The ordinary revenues for the year were $160,425.44, whereof there was received from the State treasury $129,903.35, and from other sources $30,522.09. The expenditures were $157,845.68, leaving a balance of $2,579.76.

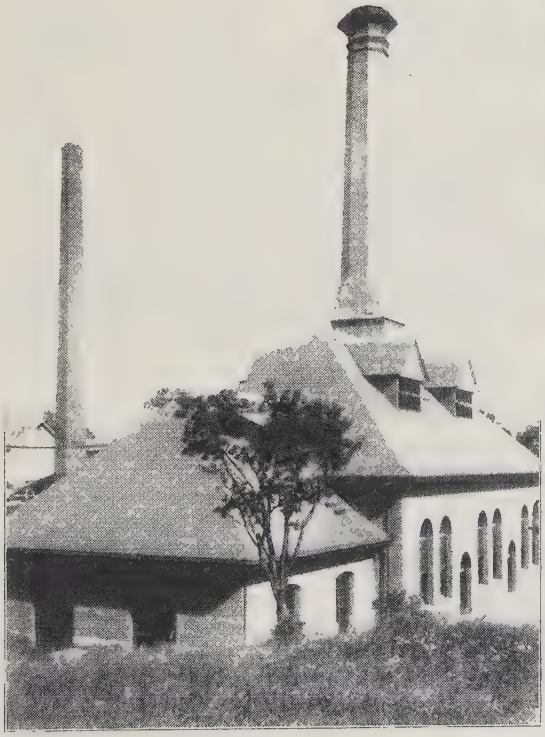
"So it would seem that Mr. Reemelin builded better than he knew, and that the present management, adopting the theory that 'a town that is finished has already begun to decay,' is ably seconding the Governor's expressed intention to develop the institution in its fullest possibilities.

"A popular Toledoan has a prominent part in work of this institution. Hon. William Beatty was appointed a Trustee by Governor Foraker, re-appointed by Governor Campbell, and continued in office by Governor Bushnell, evidencing the fact that in public life, as in private, he has not met any occasion inadequately. Awhile back the superintendent was a Toledo man. Col. Charles Douglas, who had presided over the destinies of the erstwhile 'Toledo House of Refuge,' was at the head of affairs at the Reformatory in 1887 and 1888. He was succeeded by Capt. D. M. Barrett, and he in turn by C. D. Hilles, the present Superintendent.

McKINLEY AVENUE. BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

BOYS ON PARADE. BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

VIEW OF SCHOOL FROM GARDEN HILL.



ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER STATION.
BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

"ROCK OF TRUTH."
BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

"The institution is one of the most hopeful in the State. Its wards are not of the number who have been abandoned because of confirmed mental or moral deficiencies. Many of them need but the counsel and direction and educational opportunities that a reformatory institution affords to help them over the line separating criminality from citizenship of the highest order.

"Statistics show that the greatest number of boys are not constitutional criminals.

"An institution that, while maintaining the authority of the law, breathes an undertone of yearning for the misguided, is a commendable one, and is a monument to the advanced citizenship and philanthropy of its founders and its State.

The present Board of Trustees: Richard E. Jones, President, Columbus; John F. White, Logan; Wm. Beatty, Toledo; J. J. Pugsley, Hillsboro; John L. Vance, Gallipolis; C. D. Hilles, Superintendent; W. E. Lutton, Steward; Geo. A. Stirling, Assistant Superintendent.

CRAWFIS INSTITUTE — BERNE TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL.

It is to the munificence of a former citizen of Berne Township, John Crawfis, that this institution of learning came into being as the well-equipped school for which it has a just reputation in Fairfield County. Mr. Crawfis was born a short distance east of where the college now stands, and having removed to Putnam County and there acquired a competency, he returned to his birthplace a few years before his death, which occurred in 1888, and selected the location for the Institute to which by will he left lands in Putnam County to the amount of $19,000. The Board of Education of Berne Township at that time consisted of J. P. Eversole, J. B. Schwartz, Josiah Wright, C. W. Embick, J. J. Carpenter, J. J. Bowes, Samuel Bierly, Green Smith, Joseph Cook, Jacob Aneshensly, Wm. Murgon, E. A. Graybill, Cornelius Rhodes, Wm. Sharp, and Geo. W. Pennabecker. These gentlemen, after a careful study of the situation, purchased the land indicated by Mr. Crawfis and erected during the following year the very complete high school building, naming same Crawfis Institute. The building cost $10,000, and was opened to the students of Berne Township in 1890, with Prof. W. W. Boyd as Township Superintendent. He was succeeded by Prof. D. C. Arnold, and during his term of two years two large dormitories were built, and the school reorganized on the lines since followed by the Board. In 1892 still further additions were made to the dormitories and sixteen sleeping rooms and large basement were most conveniently arranged.

In 1892 Mr. A. B. Kiefaber, the present Probate Judge of Fairfield County, served as Superintendent, and for three years was most competent in that position.

His successor, Mr. Wm. J. Dum, was made both Principal of the High School and Superintendent of the township schools as well. On June 15, 1896, changes in the course of study graded the institute and the sub-districts of the township in such a manner as to give the pupils the same advantages as those enjoyed by Lancaster and other well-equipped high schools.

The girls' dormitory of twenty-eight rooms adjoins the Principal's residence and is under the personal supervision of his wife, while the boys' dormitory of twenty-four rooms is in charge of the Assistant Principal, whose chambers are also in this building. Here too

CRAWFIS INSTITUTE.

OFFICE

DINING HALL

DORMITORIES

is the large library. The Institute is located in the central part of the township (school section 16), about two and one-half miles from Lancaster, on Sugar Grove road, and easily reached from either point by private conveyance.

Amid beautiful scenery and healthful surroundings, avoiding the often times objectionable influences of cities and large towns, this institution is located in one of the best communities of one of the best counties in Ohio, and offers advantages to its pupils second to none of like grade.

While primarily for Berne Township youth of school age, to whom tuition is free, foreign students may, at a minimum cost, obtain all the advantages, and, as the course of study is completed, receive diplomas signed by the Board of Education and Superintendent. In addition, there is a teachers' course, which, as its name implies, is for those intending to make teaching their means of livelihood.

The course is rigid, and successfully passing same assures immunity from dread of teachers' examinations elsewhere.

Special work is also possible at Crawfis, students electing such studies as they prefer.

The enrollment for the past year was seventy-two, and that of 1901 will far exceed these figures.

The present Township Board consists of the following members: Isaac Wright, G. C. Getz, John C. Wright, Albert Hoffman, Thomas Jones, Wm. Strayer, Samuel Bierly, John Baumgardner, J. S. Matheny, George Conrad, Henry Johnson, James Solenbarger, and George Reber.

Wm. J. Dum, M. A., Ph. M., is Superintendent of Berne Township Schools, including Crawfis Institute; Meredith Kindler, A. B., is Assistant Principal.

The following is an extract from Mr. Crawfis' will:

> Item third — I give and bequeath to the Board of Education of Berne Township, Fairfield County, Ohio, and their successors and assigns forever, with full power to sell and dispose of the same and apply the proceeds as hereinafter provided, the following described real estate, situate in Putnam County, Ohio, to-wit: The east half of the north-east quarter of section twenty (20), township one (1) north, range eight (8) east, containing eighty (80) acres. The east half of the south-west quarter of said section twenty (20), containing eighty (80) acres. The west half of the south-east quarter of said section twenty (20), containing eighty (80) acres. The south half of the south-east quarter of section sixteen (16), township one (1), north range eight (8) east, containing eighty (80) acres and the south half of the south-west quarter and the west half of the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section two (2), township one (1) north, range eight (8) east, containing one hundred (100) acres, subject to a lease to Benjamin & Co., which expires March 1, 1883. Also, in-lot number forty-two (42) in the town of Gilboa in said County of Putnam and State of Ohio. The whole of said real estate being valued by me at twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000.00). In trust, nevertheless, and to be disposed of and the proceeds applied as follows: The said Board of Education shall, as soon after my death as in their judgment will be for the best interest of the township, proceed to sell the said lands above devised to them in such quantities and upon such terms as to payment as they may deem fit, and with the proceeds derived from such sale purchase the following parcel of land to-wit: Being four (4) acres immediately north of the cemetery and on the first rise of ground about one hundred (100) rods east and about twenty (20) rods north of the south-west corner of section sixteen (16), in said Township of Berne, in Fairfield County, Ohio, otherwise known as school section, to be used and kept forever for

school purposes, and for the purpose of erecting on said parcel of land the school house herein provided for. The remainder of the proceeds of the sale of said lands herein devised to them shall be, by the said Board of Education of said Berne Township, expended in the construction of a building upon said described parcel of land so purchased by them for school purposes, which said building shall be forever kept and occupied as a free High School for said Township of Berne, to be equally used and enjoyed by all the scholars of said Township of Berne, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed as to admission of said scholars by said Board of Education and their successors in office. The said High School building to be so constructed as to front to the east. Thus overlooking the donor's birthplace.

A CITY OF CHURCHES.

A stranger is impresséd with Lancaster's many churches, and is prepared to find the inhabitants the good citizens, loyal and true, for which they have a reputation.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH.

Of the interesting edifices Grace Reformed Church is among the oldest, bearing date of 1845–53.

Rev. Jesse Steiner began the good work. He came to Lancaster in 1845, and amid many discouragements and divisions, laid the foundations and even completed the basement for occupancy.

Little was done toward the building during the next few years. Revs. J. H. Good and William Brinkerhoff served the church faithfully, but it was left to Rev. John Rike to again agitate the subject of completing the structure. He would surely have attained his object had not death intervened — the love of his people could not stay the message. He died in the Autumn of 1852, and was succeeded by Rev. P. D. Schory in 1853; he completed the building, furnished and occupied the auditorium, and although obliged by failing health to discontinue his pastoral work, he but retired to a nearby farm, continuing his pleasant relations with Lancastèr Classis.

Rev. G. B. Meckling was pastor in 1861, and for no church in the city did the firing on Fort Sumpter mean more than for Grace Reformed. Every official member enlisted for the war, and but for the women services must have been entirely discontinued.

The pastor removing to Butler County, they asked aid of the Classis, and as a mission Grace Church was served for three years by Rev. Milton Hockman and Rev. J. I. Swander. No history of Lancaster or of this church dare be written without a mention of the loyalty, perseverance, and determination of Mesdames Geisy, Hood, and Crutchey, through whose influence church work at Grace Reformed was carried on during this interim.

While Rev. Swander was in charge the Classis rearranged church matters in Fairfield, the Lancaster and Sugar Grove stations being united under Rev. F. Strausner, eloquent in both German and English.

Rev. W. A. Hale followed in 1872, remaining for about six years, and doing splendid work, especially in Sugar Grove Church, where a new building was erected and large additions made to the membership, which latter was also a fact at Lancaster as well.

Prior to Rev. Hale's administration, Grace Church had been known as St. John's, but it was decided to change at that time.

ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH.

MAPLE STREET CHAPEL.

ST. JOHN'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The next incumbent was Rev. H. F. Spangler, and following him Rev. J. M. Kendig, of happy memory. He called the people to a new appreciation of their duty and privilege, and while he was the pastor the heavy debt, so long an impediment to activity, became a thing of the past.

Rev. Scott Hershey succeeded Dr. Kendig, and for three years did good work, making friends for himself and his church.

Rev. G. W. H. Smith came in 1884. He incited the people to remodel and beautify the building, and during his pastorate many good names were added to the church.

After Dr. Smith came Rev. W. C. B. Shullenberger for two years, and in 1896 Rev. A. C. Derr was installed. Mr. Derr did much for the church and made many friends in Lancaster. Rev. S. E. Snepp is the present pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The stately old church edifice on High Street, erected in 1837–39 by "the people called Methodists," could tell ever so much of the history of Lancaster and Fairfield County.

What christenings, what wedding splendor, what sables and nodding plumes when the mourner went about the streets! All the history of the town for over sixty years has passed in review of its silent dome. It is interesting to recall that David Cowden, built the walls; Rev. Thomas Howard Hall, William Castle, and Father Sherrick made the pews.

Daniel DeVore, a Broad Street potter, solved the problem of where the nails were to be had, by himself driving to Rushville with a two-horse load of pottery, which product he traded for the necessary nails.

It was, indeed, a merry Christmas when, in 1838, the basement of the church was ready; and they kept the feast right royally in the simplicity of pioneer times. The next year saw the edifice completed so far as exterior was concerned, but for lack of funds, perhaps, and may be other causes, the dedication was postponed until the Spring of 1844.

This was the celebrated General Conference year, when differences of opinion divided the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Church South organized for separate work. The celebrated Dr. Trimble, then en route to the General Conference, stopped off at Lancaster (May, 1844), and amid great enthusiasm dedicated the church. Bishop Bascom was to have performed this service, but was unable to be present.

Among the early contributors to the interior finish of this church, the minutes record Darius Tallmadge, Jacob Claypool, M. Z. Kreider, Samuel F. Maccracken, and Geo. Coffman, who gave each $200 — a large amount for that early day.

The pastors who have served this charge since 1840 are Henry Baker, Wm. R. Anderson, Wm. P. Strickland, Randolph S. Foster (afterward Bishop), M. Dustin, Granville Moody, William H. Sutherland, Moses Smith, Ancil Brooks, N. Wisterman, James M. Jameson, Ezra M. Boving, J. H. Creighton, Wm. Foster, C. E. Felton, C. A. Van Anda, T. A. Phillips, L. Taft, B. A. Spahr, T. R. Taylor, T. W. Stanley, J. T. Miller, O. J. Nave, W. P. McLaughlin, J. M. Weir, J. W. Dillon, W. L. Slutz, and C. C. Elson, the present incumbent whose biography appears elsewhere in this book.

Although repaired, remodeled, and modernized in many of its appointments, the old church building has not outlived its usefulness, and the congregations gathering here from week to week are from the homes of many of the leading families of Lancaster and vicinity, and the influence of both pastor and people has ever been elevating, refining, and for the upbuilding of the city in things both spiritual and temporal.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This is another monument to the women of Lancaster. A little band of church-women concluded it was time to have a proper building, and with the aid and advice of Messrs. Brasee, Sifford, and Reber, the Building Committee, in April, 1847, purchased the ground for the church, locating it on the south-east corner of Broad and Wheeling Streets. And then the work of collecting funds began in earnest. The vestry gave largely, the women worked faithfully, and friends from a distance, including the Church of the Ascension of New York, came to their help; September 26, 1852, after seven years effort, Bishop McIlvaine dedicated the house, and, as the church record states, "It was beautifully finished and furnished, and according to the Bishop's requirement, out of debt." Several rectors served the parish while the church was building. Rev. Alvah Guion, whose efforts reorganized the parish on Easter Monday, April 5, 1847, is entitled to the first place in memory's hall, and Revs. Strong and Bishop lent each a hand; but to Rev. D. Risser, who came to Lancaster September 13, 1852, was given the privilege of presenting the completed edifice for dedication. Mr. Risser remained at St. Johns until the Fall of 1856, and during the next Summer Rev. John H. Boutet took up the work. Then followed the rectors whose names are here given: F. M. Gray, H. D. Lathrop, E. Owen Simpson, Wm. Brittain, John Scott, A. V. Gorrell, E. B. Cartmell, J. S. Colton, C. C. Burnett, J. N. Rippey, E. M. W. Hills, C. C. Pearson, W. E. Rambo, and W. R. McCutcheon, the last named resigning April 19, 1899.

ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

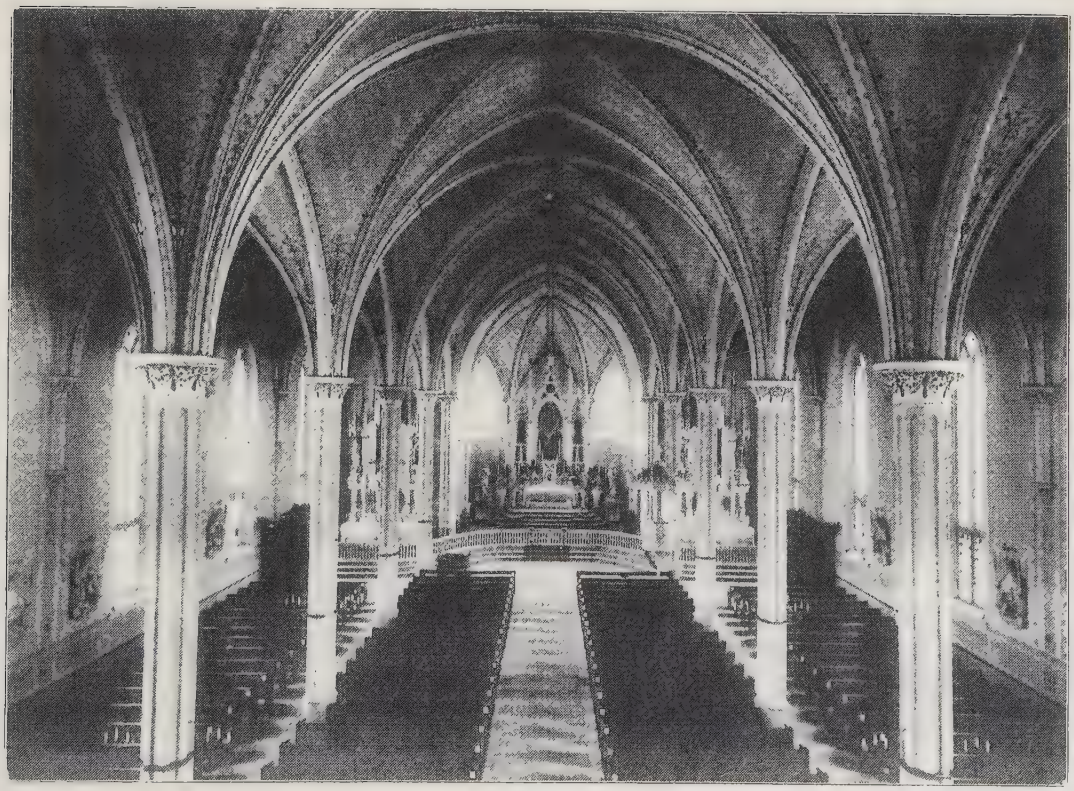
In 1864 this church was erected through the efforts of the lamented Father Lange, who died at Lancaster during that same year.

The following year Dr. Daniel O'Regan became the rector, but, in consequence of failing health, could not give the attention necessary to so large and growing a parish, and gave place to Rev. F. J. Rudolph in 1867. His stay was equally short, but with Father Louis DeCailly, in 1868, came renewed activities and great zeal. He tarried at St. Mary's until 1874, when Father J. B. Schmidt was installed.

This reverend father did good service for the church until 1884, when repeated attacks of rheumatism caused him to visit Europe for relief; he died while there, but had the satisfaction of spending his last days at his childhood's home in Germany.

Father N. E. Pilger, who had served the congregation for a few months before Father Schmidt was placed in permanent charge of the parish, had located at Delaware, and the many friends he had made during his short stay at St. Mary's were glad to bid him welcome when, in September, 1884, the Bishop named him for the vacancy at Lancaster. With

REV. FATHER N. E. PILGER.



INTERIOR ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

a congregation numbering more than 1,600, it requires all Father Pilger's physical strength and mental acumen to care for so large a flock. He is a most genial gentleman, of rare tact and ability, commanding presence, and powerful in discourse.

Every member of this church is loyal to Father Pilger and to the best interests of St. Mary's.

MAPLE STREET CHAPEL.

This society was organized in April, 1894, and during the same year built a beautiful and capacious church. Good judgment was exercised in selecting its location, on North Maple Street, which is one of the best in Lancaster.

Rev. W. S. Harpster was the first pastor of this congregation, and the following members constituted the Board of Trustees: B. F. Shubert, President; C. S. Shumaker, R. A. Sain, and C. M. Smith, Vice-Presidents; I. C. Foreman, Secretary; Frank Allen, Treasurer; Noah Seifert, Representative.

Rev. A. Swartz preached the first sermon in this church. The dedication took place November 4, 1894, Bishop Dubs, of Chicago, officiating.

Rev. W. W. Sherrick, the second pastor, was stationed at Lancaster October, 1895, and remained four years. The present pastor, Rev. N. W. Sager, came to the church October, 1899. During the past year the society met the last financial obligation at a congregational rally, and now rejoice that their church home is free from debt.

Rev. S. E. Rife, the Presiding Elder, and his family are members of this congregation.

The following are the present officers, Trustees and Stewards: I. C. Foreman, President; H. W. Wooster, Vice-President; C. S. Shumaker, Secretary; Frank Allen, Treasurer; Jacob Clover, Representative; C. M. C. Gingher, D. M. Foreman, R. A. Sain, and A. J. Foreman.

The membership at present numbers about 250, and the various departments of the church are in a prosperous condition.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In 1802 Rev. John Wright, a native of Westmoreland County, Pa., and a graduate of Dickenson College, at Carlisle, Pa., made his first appearance in Lancaster, which then consisted of a few log huts. He remained but a short time, returning, however, in 1804, and organized a Presbyterian Church called the "Hockhocking." On November 24, 1819, at a congregational meeting, it was determined that it should be incorporated as the "Congregation of Lancaster."

Mr. Wright was installed pastor of the church, in connection with the congregation at Rushcreek, June 19, 1806, and continued pastor of the Lancaster Church until 1836.

The first place of worship was in a log school house, but in 1806–7 the brick court house was built, and the Presbyterians, as well as other denominations, held services in it for a number of years.

The building erected by the Presbyterian Church was completed in 1822. It was a brick edifice, one story high, and cost sixteen hundred dollars. In this building Gen. W.

T. Sherman was baptized. In 1832 the Trustees sold the building to the Board of Education for school purposes. In 1834 the second church edifice was erected, and was occupied until May 6, 1891, when a very able and interesting historical sermon was delivered by the pastor, Rev. Wm. McMillan. A few days after, the work of removing the old building was begun, preparatory to the erection of the present building.

Rev. Wm. Cox succeeded Mr. Wright in 1836. He was born in Brownsville, Pa., in 1801. His first charge was at Apple Creek, a few miles from Wooster, O. His ministry in Lancaster continued until 1849, and was eminently successful.

The next year Rev. John M. Lowrie, of Pittsburg, took charge of the church as Stated Supply. He was soon after elected pastor and remained until 1856. The church has had a number of pastors and stated supplies — some men of distinction. Lack of space forbids more than a mere mention of their names. They are as follows: Revs. H W. Taylor, R. C. Galbreath, D. D.; J. M. Drake, A. T. Fullerton, D. D.; Geo. H. Fullerton, D. D.; E. P. Swift, Jas. A. Worden, D. D.; Eben Muse, Geo. H. Webster, H. S. Snodgrass, Joseph R. Boyd, E. B. Andrews, LL.D.; Thos. S. Huggart, Wm. McMillan, and John Gourley.

Mr. Boyd was pastor for about thirteen years, and was greatly beloved by the people.

The present edifice was erected in 1892, under the pastorate of Rev. McMillan, who died very soon after its completion.

It is built of brick with sandstone trimmings, modern in style of architecture, and cost about $18,000. The floor is bowled and seated with circular pews, made of cherry from the pews of the old church. The very fine, large window in the south side is composed of memorial panels to two former pastors, Revs. Wm. Cox and Wm. McMillan, besides one donated by the Sturgeon family, one in memory of Thomas U. and Harry R. White, James A. and Eleanor Weakley, one in memory of John and Susannah Graybill, and one in memory of Robert Reed. There is also a beautiful memorial window over the front entrance, in memory of Rev. J. R. Boyd.

The church was dedicated January 14, 1900, the sermon being delivered by Rev. W. O. Thompson, D. D., President of the Ohio State University.

The following are names of elders who have served this church: Thomas Ewing, Joseph Work, Sr.; David Ewing, Samuel F. Maccracken, Joseph Work, Frederick A. Foster, James H. Weakly, William Trimble, Robert Reed, David Augustus, L. H. Olds, Dr. John Williams, Charles Dresbach, William Graham, William Slade, Gustin Wilson, John Greer, James McMahon, John W. Rickey, William Stewart, George W. Alfred, William T. Reese, James M. Work, David R. Miller, Amos Graham, Albert Shupe, and W. H. Wolfe.

The present Session is composed of Messrs. John Outcalt, John Gravett, S. J. Wolfe, W. B. Henry, J. M. Sutphen, and C. T. McCoy; the Board of Trustees consists of Messrs. Ira B. Bumgardner, R. M. Giesy, and C. S. Hutchinson.

The present pastor, Rev. John Gourley, began his labors April 1, 1893. From Westmoreland County, Pa., whence came many of the early settlers of Fairfield, he did not come among strangers. He has largely increased the membership, induced renewed zeal in all religious and financial matters, and counts his friends in and out of his own congregation by reason of his manly stand on many questions of the hour.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
ST. PETER'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
FIRST ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH

TRINITY EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
EMANUEL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

FIRST ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Perhaps no congregation in Lancaster has changed more than that of the First English Lutheran Church.

There are exceeding three hundred names on its records, hardly one of which was there when the church was organized in 1843.

The Rev. A. F. Richardson is the present pastor, having begun his work December 19, 1899.

Prior to his incumbency no less than fourteen preachers had occupied this pulpit for longer or shorter periods; their names bring up pleasant memories and are here recorded: John McCrow, Charles F. Shaeffer, A. J. Waddell, L. Rizer, J. Hamilton, J. F. Reinmund, Samuel Sprecker, W. J. Kneisley, Charles I. Steck, John B. Helwig, J. O. Hough, G. W. Halderman, J. M. Morris, Daniel Schindler.

The Lutherans, English and German, worshiped as one body until 1843, when it seemed expedient that the English work disconnect itself from the parent stem. Even after the separation the two congregations occupied for three years the old church (St. Peter's), and not until 1846, when the building was destroyed by fire, did the English Church determine on a separate building on Columbus Street.

In 1892 the church was enlarged and improved very greatly, the generous members contributing $5,000 for this purpose.

No church in Lancaster has more influence for good, and its membership, past and present, is one of the most influential in Fairfield County.

ST. PETER'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

"It has been old St. Peter's ever since I can remember," replied one of the older citizens when inquiry was made touching the church in question, and yet the term is one of endearment, as well as of age, for, as a matter of fact, the first edifice bearing this honored name was burned to the ground many years ago, all early records destroyed, and to one and both of these buildings the title, old St. Peter's has always been given.

Long pastorates have been the rule in this church, and some really remarkable men have ministered at its altars.

Michael John Steck, son of the well-known pioneer of Pennsylvania, was pastor here from 1816 to 1829. John Wagenhals followed with almost thirty years of faithful service. Revs. Borcher and Spielman were serving this church when the war broke out, and in April, 1865, Rev. G. W. Mechling, of Greensburg, Pa., was called.

Chapters could be written of the Steck and Mechling families, their labors for the good of their fellows, and zeal for the church at Greensburg, Pa., whence both the Lancaster preachers came. The families had originally reached this country with William Penn. When Rev. Mechling came to Lancaster he found but a small congregation awaiting him at St. Peter's, possibly not more than 150, nearly all speaking the German tongue. Still the few English-speaking Lutherans felt entitled to at least a portion of the service in a language familiar to them and their children.

INTERIOR FIRST ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.

REV. ARTHUR F. RICHARDSON. PASTOR FIRST ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Mr. Mechling was even more enthusiastic than they, insisting on an equal division, and the wisdom of this act soon became manifest in increased interest and larger congregations, until the records showed 800, and that too after very many removals to other Lutheran congregations, and further depletions by death among the older members.

One of the most interesting things in this interesting old church is the Bible, printed in 1617. It was presented to this congregation by the Roessler family, now residents of Illinois. It is highly prized for its antiquity and the associations with those whose hands have turned its pages in the years that have gone.

Space forbids more than merely calling attention to the most interesting interior of St. Peter's, the architectural beauties being of the highest, including, as they do, perfect acoustics, and comfort for both speaker and audience.

The Chancel is a close copy of Thorwaldsen, at Copenhagen, the statues, Christ and four Apostles, being life size, while the pulpit and font are works of art, and the windows of stained glass throw a halo over the entire interior, making it a most delightful place, restful, comforting, and instructive.

The seating capacity is 1,150, on many occasions taxed to its utmost.

The grand bell of 3,000 pounds, an addition of recent years, can be heard for miles around. This church has had a remarkable history, has done much for Lancaster and for many other communities to which have gone out the sons and daughters of old St. Peter's.

IMMANUEL'S GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

A half century has passed since the church on East Chestnut Street was erected, and in all that time the congregation worshiping there has had the usual experiences, but through good and evil times can refer to a slow and healthful growth — thanking God and taking courage.

Though with but possibly three hundred communicants, it numbers many more as adherents and members of its congregation, and has a Sunday school well equipped and doing an equally good work. Immanuel's was organized originally in 1847, when Rev. E. Leonardt was pastor. He labored faithfully for two years, and from his time to the present pastorate of Dr. C. A. Kaumeyer the following clergymen have served this church: F. W. Richman, P. Kalb, F. W. Foehlinger, M. Merz, E. J. Friedrich, G. W. Schuman, C. A. Frank, E. W. Koehler, C. F. Boesch, C. Dreyer.

TRINITY EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

At one time there was a section of Berne Township in which there was no church or Sunday school, and where it seemed to a few missionary spirits that a regular service ought to be held.

In the year 1869 the work began, and a successful Sunday school, with J. Gravett as Superintendent, was inaugurated in the old district school house on what is now South Cherry Street. The next year Rev. A. Schwartz and Rev. J. A. Hensel arranged for preaching services of the Evangelical denomination, and twelve months had not elapsed

before a protracted meeting under Mr. Schwartz so filled the school house and enthused the people, that a church was demanded. Money and men were forthcoming, and when in 1872 Rev. A. Leohner succeeded Mr. Schwartz, the building on East Main street was erected.

Under devoted pastors and elders, this church has done good work, and been a power in the community.

The revival of 1880, under Pastor S. E. Rife and Evangelist Mrs. Frances Frame, when 400 joined this or other churches, is still remembered.

The pastorate of Rev. J. Wengard is remarkable, not only for its spiritual good, but during this term the old debt was paid in full and the church greatly improved in appearance.

Although a mission church, and receiving help from the stronger churches of the denomination, it would, long before 1891 have been self-supporting but for differences among some of the leading members, which culminated in that year when quite a number of the brethren determined to form another congregation, and, naturally, Trinity was weakened by this serious loss. But the remnant rallied to the support of Rev. A. N. McCauley, appointed to this charge early in 1892, and through the next few years under several Presiding Elders the losses sustained were fully recovered, and the church is to-day flourishing and happy under the Rev. Andrew F. Beery.

This popular pastor came to Trinity in the Fall of 1898, and under his wise administration the church has greatly prospered.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Too much cannot be said of the work this denomination has done for the colored people, especially in Ohio and in Fairfield and adjoining counties.

As is well known, this portion of the State was in slavery times a sure asylum for the oppressed and down-trodden, one depot of the "The Under-ground Railroad" being at Lancaster.

We are not, therefore, surprised that as early as 1825 the A. M. E. Church organized a society here, nor that it should have thriven and enlarged its borders through all these years.

The original church was erected on land donated for the purpose by Emanuel Carpenter, and in 1860 a better edifice was built on the same site.

Regular preaching and Sabbath-school services are held, and the church is thriving under the pastorate of Rev. P. Tolliver, who came to Lancaster in 1899.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

Christian Science was discovered in the year 1866, by Mary Baker G. Eddy. She, with six of her students, on July 4, 1876, organized the First Christian Scientist Association. At a meeting of this Christian Scientist Association, on April 19, 1889, it was voted to organize a church to commemorate the words and works of our Master, a Mind-healing Church, without a creed, to be called the Church of Christ, Scientist. The charter for this church, which was located in Boston, Mass., was obtained in June, 1879. The membership of this church to-day is over twenty thousand, and Mrs. Eddy's followers number over one

and a half millions, and are to be found in nearly every country on the globe. They have established over six hundred churches and societies. The first public service of this denomination was held in Lancaster, September 26, 1897. The church was organized and charter obtained February 25, 1898, with five charter members, and a total membership of twelve. The church is known as the "First Church of Christ, Scientist," Lancaster, Ohio, and is gradually increasing its membership. Services are held every Sunday, at 10 A. M., Sunday school, 11 A. M. Wednesday evening meeting 7 P. M., Blaire Block. Readers, First and Second, Misses Estella M. and Georgia A. Rigby.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

After several unsuccessful attempts to establish this church, in 1897 Rev. M. Hart opened a Sabbath school in the Baptist Church, on Columbus Street. The school continued during the Summer, marked by a splendid growth. Much of this prosperity was due to the earnest effort of the Superintendent, Mr. Peter Black. On November 28, 1897, Rev. M. Hart, assisted by Rev. J. W. Miles, organized a congregation with twenty-six charter members. After a series of meetings the church enjoyed an encouraging increase. In 1899 Rev. J. L. Hopper was stationed as pastor for one year, when Rev. M. Hart, the present pastor, took charge of the work. Since that time the church has maintained its usual prosperity, a number of members being added. Recently the church purchased the old Weaver homestead, corner Broad Street and King Avenue, upon which they intend erecting a beautiful building in the near future.

The church organization is as follows: Rev. M. Hart, Pastor and President Y. P. S. C. E.; Peter Black, Superintendent of Sabbath school.

REV. ARTHUR F. RICHARDSON.

Rev. Arthur F. Richardson, Pastor of the First English Lutheran Church of Lancaster, was born in Lovettsville, Loudon County, Virginia, and is the son of X. J. Richardson, deceased, who was a prominent divine in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and whose name is still a household word in hundreds of homes in Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland. A. F. Richardson received his early training in the public school of his native town and Pearson Academy, Smithsburg, Md.; his literary education in Gettysburg College, from which institution he graduated in 1885. After graduation he commenced the study of theology in the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, from which he graduated in 1888.

He was ordained to the ministry in June, 1888, and immediately received a call to Aurora, Preston County, West Va., where his labors were abundantly blessed, having built two churches and added 300 to the membership.

In 1892 he was called to St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Grafton, West Va., where he labored successfully eight years.

He then received a call to become pastor of the First English Lutheran Church of Lancaster, where with characteristic zeal and energy he is building up a strong church, and is held in highest esteem by not only his own congregation, but by all the people of the city.

Rev. Richardson is a man of indomitable energy, with the courage of his convictions, a hard student, a classical scholar, and an eloquent pulpit orator. These admirable traits, togetherwith his cordial, sympathetic nature, have bound him closely to the hearts of his people.

REV. GEO. W. HALDERMAN.

Rev. Geo. W. Halderman, D. D., was born March 1, 1833, in Centre County, Pennsylvania, and died July 17, 1899. He was graduated as one of the honor men of the class of 1863, Wittenberg College, and in 1890 his Alma Mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

He served for a short time in the War of the Rebellion in the regiment commanded by Gen. J. Warren Keifer. He was pastor at Van Wert, O., and at Harrisburg, Pa., from which latter place he came to Lancaster, in the Spring of 1869. After serving the English Lutheran Church for ten years he resigned, and became pastor at Polo, Illinois. After a pastorate of four years he resigned, and spent a year in foreign travel, visiting Europe, Egypt, and the Holy Land.

He was then pastor at Washington, Illinois, four years, when, in response to a hearty call, he returned to Lancaster, and was pastor twelve years, making twenty-two years in all that he had served this church.

"There be of them that have left a name behind them."

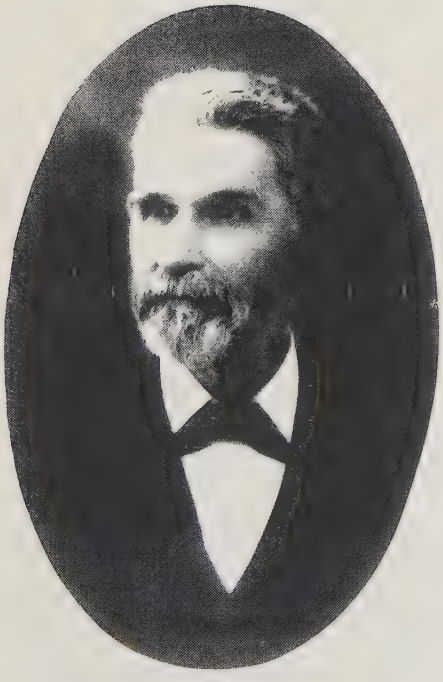
REV. P. D. SCHORY.

A wise man has said "I care not how late I come into life so that I come fit," and some such thought was in the mind of a little Swiss boy, born in Bern, March 4, 1809, as he eagerly sought the education which in the opening years of the past century was not so easily obtained as now. He received his early schooling in his native city, later studying at the normal school of Fehlenberg. Emigrating to America in 1832, P. D. Schory attended the University of New York for two years and a like term at Princeton College. Giving special attention to languages, both ancient and modern, he took a special course in Hebrew and began his theological studies, completing the latter at Andover; he was then ordained a minister of the German Reformed Church.

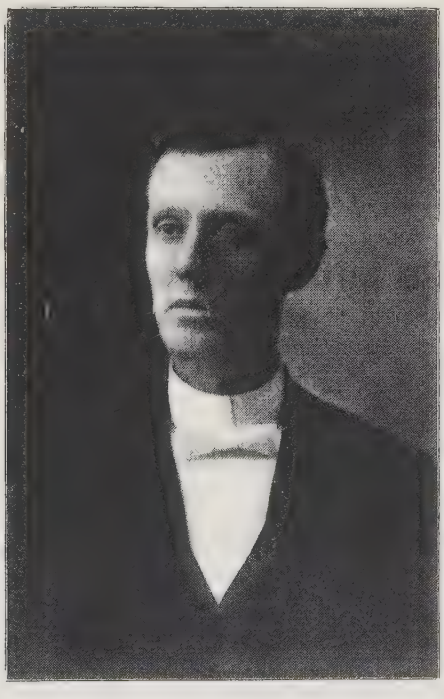
His first charge was New Holland and New Providence, Pa., which he served from 1844 to 1849, being then transferred to Mt. Bethel, Pa., where he resided until 1853, serving not only his own people, but lending a hand wherever the work needed him. About the latter date, Mr. Schory visited Ohio, and preached with much acceptance at Hamilton. It was while on this little journey his wife — Miss Mary Schriner, of Lower Mt. Bethel, Pa.— bearing him company, that the former was taken seriously ill, and that she might regain the quiet of her old home all haste was made on the return journey. But the death angel was more swift and the stricken preacher paused with his little family at Galion, O., and here the dear wife died. Continuing the homeward trip, the good man found his Pennsylvania friends just as kind and cordial, but some how things were not the same, and the West continuing to call him, he retraced his steps to Ohio, stopping this time at Lancaster. Older

REV. G. W. MECHLING.

REV. W. L. SLUTZ.



REV. G. W HALDERMAN.



REV CHARLES C. ELSON

people tell of his power while serving the church at this point, Sugar Grove, and Clearcreek. In 1859 he married Mrs. Sarah Greene, and for twenty years their home "welcomed the coming and sped the parting guest."

But age, ever without respect of person, and bearing in his train impaired health, sought out the subject of our sketch, compelling him to forego the exacting work of the pastorate if he would prolong his days. Nature claimed him and he became a vine-dresser—hops especially occupying his attention.

In this healthful occupation he has enjoyed added years, and at ninety-two it may almost be said him, as of another of the patriarchs, "His eye is not dim, nor his natural strength abated."

REV. CHARLES C. ELSON.

He was born near Roseville, Ohio, in November, 1859, his father's name being Michael Elson and his mother's Elizabeth Spangler. The family on both sides were "Pennsylvania German," migrating to Ohio from that State and Virginia in the early part of the century. Originally (1750) this branch of the Elson family came to America from Germany.

Except a few months in Illinois and Iowa, when but six years of age, Mr. Elson's early life was spent in the common schools and on the farm in his native State. He began teaching his first term of school about the time he was eighteen years of age. In the Spring of 1881 he attended Fairfield Union Academy for one term. In the Fall of the same year a part of a term was spent at Muskingum College, in New Concord. After teaching during the winter, in April, 1882, he began the course in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, which course was completed in June, 1888.

Mr. Elson became a Christian at fourteen years of age, under the ministry of the Rev. Samuel Whitmore, of the United Brethren Church. During his stay at Delaware he was licensed to preach; about a month before graduation he was placed in charge as a supply of the Miller Avenue M. E. Church, in Columbus. He joined the Ohio Conference in September following. In 1890 he was appointed to South Street charge, Zanesville, where he remained until 1893. At the close of this pastorate Mr. Elson married Miss Henrietta Pake, of Muskingum County.

Two years were then spent in the Boston School of Theology, after which Mr. Elson returned to his conference, and was appointed to First Church, Newark, Ohio. Two years of hard labor followed. From Newark, in October, 1897, he came to Lancaster, where he has since labored.

REV. N. W. SAGER.

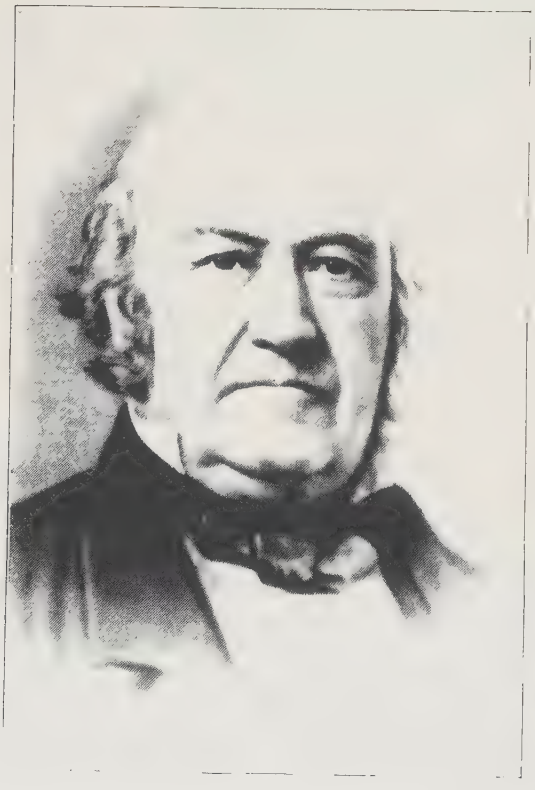
A student of Fairfield County's past and present is struck with large numbers of her sons filling positions of prominence at home and abroad. This is nowhere more noticeable than in the ministry and among the schools of the country. Rev. Sager is a Fairfield County boy, born March 6, 1864. He received splendid educational advantages — completing his studies at Ada and Oberlin, Ohio, entering the ministry in 1896.

His first appointment was in the far west, being located as a missionary in Oregon for about two years, and only relinquished his interesting work there owing to adverse climatic

conditions making it necessary for his wife's health that they return to Ohio. In September, 1898, Mr. Sager was assigned by the Ohio Conference to Findlay, and one year later to the important work at Lancaster. Here he has made many friends, and done much good among the rapidly-growing membership of Maple Street Chapel.

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN



THOMAS EWING

THOMAS EWING, JR

Chapter IV.

Lancaster's Sons and Daughters, Past and Present.

General William Tecumseh Sherman.

This eminent Lancastrian was born February 8, 1820, his parents being Judge Charles and Mary Hoyt Sherman, than whom no more honorable names adorn the records of Fairfield County.

It is rather remarkable that an entire family should be at once so interesting and distinguished as was that of Judge Sherman. His son John is too well known as statesman and financier to need a historian so soon after his demise. The same may be said of Gen. Sherman, and it is said that all the eleven children possessed remarkable traits of character, which reflected to a marked degree the strong individuality of their illustrious forebears.

Mrs. Sherman, left a widow with a large family, Hon. Thomas Ewing, a neighbor with great regard for the Judge's memory, offered to adopt William, or "Cump" as he was familiarly known, and until sixteen years of age, when he went to West Point, he lived with Mr. and Mrs. Ewing, afterward marrying their eldest daughter (1850).

Graduating third in his class at West Point, he rose from the rank of Second Lieutenant to Captain, serving at Fort Moultrie and in California.

From 1853 to 1857 he was in the banking business on the Pacific coast, the monotony of a military life having wearied him. Later, having studied law while in the army, he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, where, with Thomas H. Ewing and General McCook, he established himself in that profession.

Perhaps it was his bearing the name of the Indian warrior Tecumseh — perhaps his early training, or perhaps destiny — but we next find him in 1859 President of the Louisiana State Military Academy, where he remained until the Civil War, when, being in sympathy with the North, he resigned and proceeded to Washington, offering his services to the President for the awful struggle, which, from his long residence in the South, he knew to be inevitable.

We see him in command at Bull Run — brave, desperate, his brigade lost more than two-thirds of its number. Later, Brigadier-General of volunteers at Louisville, Ky.; again at Shiloh, where Grant said of Sherman: "To his individual effort I am indebted for the success of the battle."

Then Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, and Lookout Mountain, a panorama of glorious achievements, which shall be told by father to son as long as memories of the Civil War remain.

Perhaps he added more largely to his reputation by his movement on Atlanta and his historic March to the Sea, severing all connections as he went, burning his bridges behind

him, discarding all but necessities, without surplus provisions and in an enemy's country; shouting defiance to all orthodox methods of warfare, military critics pronounced him insane and prophesied destruction for the entire army.

It is an old story now of how the mighty host swept all before it, and how like a triumphal march his soldiers occupied Macon, and through cities, villages, forests, fields, "On to the Sea" was their cry, and rested not until that eventful Christmas tide, 1864, he wired President Lincoln: "I beg to present to you as a Christmas gift the city of Savannah with 150 guns and plenty of ammunition and about 25,000 bales of cotton."

But for this brilliant campaign, his conquest of the Carolinas, which so soon followed, would alone have made him famous. True, he differed with the War Department as to terms of surrender for Johnston at Raleigh, and Grant relieved Sherman in arranging this matter, but history has vindicated his opinions, and he has had ample justice done to the daring originality of design, the fertility of resource, the brilliant strategy and untiring energy that made Gen. Grant pronounce him "the best field officer the war had produced."

Sherman was made Lieutenant-General in 1866, Commander-in-Chief in 1869, and retired from the army November 1, 1883.

General Sherman died in New York City, February 14, 1891, and was buried in St. Louis, Mo., beside his wife, who had preceded him in 1888.

He directed that the only inscription above his dust should be his name, rank, dates of birth and death, and the words "True and Honest."

HON. JOHN SHERMAN.

Where so many distinguished names compete for superlatives, it is, indeed, difficult to say who has been Lancaster's most distinguished son.

Possibly the popular vote would as nearly be unanimous on the name of John Sherman as on that of any other, and at its mere mention not only Lancaster, but the County of Fairfield and the State of Ohio, together with the entire United States and all the world beside, hasten to lay immortelles on the grave of this truly great man.

John Sherman was born in Lancaster, May 10, 1823, his parents being Judge Charles R. and Mary Hoyt Sherman.

Judge Sherman died in 1829 and two years later John, then but eight years old, was offered a home in the family of his father's cousin, John Sherman, at Mt. Vernon, Ohio. Here he remained about four years, and in 1835 returned to his mother's family at Lancaster.

As a boy of twelve, he entered Howe's Academy, and in after years, when in retrospective mood, used to recount the happy days spent with his schoolmates, Wm. P. Rice, Winthrop Sifford, P. B. Ewing, Fred. Reese, William Duke, Mike Effinger, his brother "Cump" Sherman, and many other names familiar to the fast passing generation.

In 1837 John Sherman was rodman under Col. S. R. Curtis, and for two years assisted on the Muskingum River improvements.

A political change retiring Col. Curtis' engineers in 1839, young Sherman then about sixteen, found employment with Dr. M. Z. Kreider, Clerk of the Courts, and the records show him to have been paid $1.50 per day for his services.

In 1840 he entered his brother Charles' law office at Mansfield, Ohio, and on May 10, 1844 — his twenty-first birthday — he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Springfield, Ohio.

He at once became a partner of his brother Charles, and their office in Mansfield was a center of legal and political work.

In 1852 he was a delegate to the Whig State Convention, and was warmly complimented on his brief but brilliant speech.

In 1854 he was elected to Congress, taking his seat December 1, 1855, and from that date until almost immediately before his death, he was continuously in public life, as Representative, United States Senator, or as member of the President's Cabinet.

In a word, he was a *Statesman*, and no man has done more for his country than John Sherman.

He died in Washington City, October 22, 1900, and was buried beside his beloved wife at Mansfield, Ohio.

"The pilgrim they laid in a large upper chamber
Whose windows opened toward the sun rising.
The name of the chamber was peace."

HON. THOMAS EWING.

Thomas Ewing, the elder, was born on December 28, 1789, near West Liberty, in Ohio County, Virginia (now West Virginia). He was of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, George Ewing, served in one of the New Jersey regiments in the Revolutionary War. His mother was Rachel Harris, of New Jersey.

While he was still a child his father settled near Amesville, in Athens County. A high rock, the top of which is difficult of access, is still pointed out where he used to read and study. There is a story current that the son of a recent owner of the farm pointed out the rock to a visitor, and said that he didn't remember who used to climb upon it, but thought it was Adam and Eve!

His early life was one of privation and of great physical and mental exertion. Before he was eight years of age he had read the entire Bible, and a year later, to borrow a new book, walked twenty miles, along a trail where for thirteen miles there was no house. A few years later he contributed all his hoarded wealth, ten raccoon skins, towards the purchase of the famous "Coon-skin" Library. Much of the time between 1809 and 1812 he worked at the Kanawha salt wells, where, by prodigious exertion, he earned enough money to pay off the purchase mortgage on his father's farm and for his education at Athens University. He was graduated in the year 1815. After a year in the law office of the Hon. Philemon Beecher he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of law in Lancaster.

During four or five years he was prosecuting attorney of Fairfield County, where he succeeded in stamping out the traffic, theretofore prevalent, in counterfeit bank-notes. Of the bar of that early day Mr. Ewing has written:

> "A more delightful profession, or a kindlier set of men filling it, is hardly to be found than the Central Ohio Bar during the first ten or twelve years that I was a member. There was personal adventure enough, and physical and mental exercise enough, and more universial social feeling than generally belongs to societies of men. The

lawyers on our extensive circuits were indeed brother lawyers in habits and feeling. There was no professional jealousy among us. We lodged at the same taverns, ate at the same tables, and often to the number of eight or ten slept in the same large chamber. Generally we were employed on the circuit in cases as they arose, and went to trail on one or two days' notice. The social habits of the Bar rendered study almost impossible, hence the pleadings and practice were loose and irregular. My habits were studious, and I felt the obligation of preparation strongly, and was often almost churlish in withdrawing from a convivial party, to study my coming cause, to the annoyance of my more liberal brethren. But they bore with my eccentricities most kindly, and, though sometimes loud, they were never bitter in their denunciations. For instance, one evening the Bar was having a pleasant sitting at our common hotel on the circuit. Happening to have a case which required study, I was out in quest of authorities, and, as the fun grew fast and furious, I returned with a law book under my arm. Dick Douglas, our wit *par excellence*, exclaimed as I entered the room, 'Here comes the living embodiment of malice at Common Law, a heart regardless of social duty, and fatally bent on mischief.' The mischief on which I was fatally bent was a special plea or demurrer with which to defeat some good, jolly brother-lawyer's case."

Mr. Ewing served in the Senate of the United States as a Whig from 1831 to 1837, and again in 1850–51. He was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Harrison in 1841, and Secretary of the Interior by President Taylor in 1849. His most important public services were rendered, however, mainly by public discussions during the later years of his life.

In January of 1820 Mr. Ewing was married to Maria Wills Boyle, daughter of Hugh Boyle, of Lancaster, who, for forty years, was Clerk of the Supreme Court of Ohio for Fairfield County. She was a devout Catholic. Their married life was one of happiness, unbroken until her death, which occured on February 20, 1864, in Lancaster, where her virtues and charities are still lovingly remembered. They had five sons and two daughters. One son, George, died in infancy. Another son, Philemon Beecher, was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Fairfield County and prominent in Lancaster as a man of business. Three other sons, Hugh Boyle, Thomas and Charles, were all lawyers, and each attained, during the Cival War, the rank of Brigadier-General. Of two daughters, one, Ellen Boyle, was the wife of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman; and the other, Maria Theresa, was the wife of Col. Clement F. Steele.

Mr. Ewing died in Lancaster on October 26, 1871. A few days before his death he entered the Catholic Church. His moral elevation and superb abilities entitle him to rank among the greatest lawyers of his time.

GEN. THOMAS EWING, JR.

Gen. Thomas Ewing, son of Thomas Ewing and Maria Wills Boyle, was born at the Ewing homestead, in Lancaster, Ohio, on the seventh day of August, 1829. He was educated at Mr. Lyons' School, in Lancaster, at the Greenfield Academy, and at Brown University, in Rhode Island. When he was nineteen years old he was one of the private secretaries to President Taylor. He was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, and began the practice of the law in Cincinnati in 1855. On January 18, 1856, he was married with Miss Ellen Ewing Cox, a daughter of the Rev. William Cox, of Piqua, Ohio, whose younger daughter was the wife of Col. John M. Connell, of Lancaster.

Early in 1857 Mr. Ewing removed with his family to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he soon became one of the leading lawyers and public men of the Territory. He was largely instrumental in defeating the plans of the federal administration to bring the Territory into the Union as a slave State. Such was his prominence at the bar and in politics that when, in 1861, Kansas was admitted as a free State, Mr. Ewing, then but thirty-one years of age, was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

In September, 1862, he resigned the Chief Justiceship, and entered the Union Army as Colonel of the Eleventh Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry. For gallant conduct in the battle of Prairie Grove, in December, 1862, he was commissioned a Brigadier-General. From June, 1863, to February, 1864, he was in command of the District of the Border, comprising the State of Kansas and the western portion of Missouri. Later he was in command of the District of South-east Missouri. In the Fall of 1864 he fought the battle of Pilot Knob, in which, with a single regiment, he held Fort Davidson and its approaches for several days against an army of 15,000 men commanded by Gen. Sterling Price, and then escaped with almost his entire command. His operations saved the City of St. Louis from capture by General Price.

After the war he practiced law in Washington, D. C. He successfully defended Arnold, Spangler, and Dr. Mudd, who were among those tried for conspiracy to assassinate President Lincoln. Up to this time he had been a Republican, but he opposed the reconstruction policy of the Republican party, and thereafter, mainly because of his attitude on the currency questions, which were the dominant issues for many years, he was affiliated with the Democratic party. He removed to Lancaster in 1870. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Ohio in 1873–74; a representative to Congress from 1877 to 1881, and the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio in 1879. In Congress he was the leader in the successful fight to amend the resumption scheme, so as to provide that the greenbacks should be reissued instead of being destroyed when once presented for redemption. On the money question he has been unwarrantably charged with advocating inflation. What he sought, and was partially successful in accomplishing, was to preserve the greenbacks, and to avert the fall in prices, which forced resumption produced.

In 1881 General Ewing retired from Congress and from politics. He settled in Yonkers, New York, and practiced law in New York City, until his death, which occurred on the 21st day of January, 1896, as the result of an accident. He was one of the founders of the Ohio Society of New York in 1886, and its president until 1889.

In his every-day life he was pure and unselfish. Though full of high ambition, he was hopeful and cheerful under adversity and disappointment. In manner he was dignified and simple; in conversation ready and interesting, full of humor and amiability. Always generous and approachable, he had hosts of friends. No one appealed to him in vain. "His hand gave help; his heart compassion." He was an affectionate son and brother, a loving father, a devoted husband. In noting his death the Cincinnati Enquirer said:

> "Though Gen. Thomas Ewing removed to New York about fifteen years ago, he resided still in the warm affections of the people of Ohio. His death will be mourned in every community in which he ever lived. Thomas Ewing was an ideal gentleman. Handsome in person, easy and gracious in manner, and lofty in his ideas, he made a

HOYT SHERMAN.

COL. HENRY B REESE.

HUGH BOYLE EWING

MRS. MARY ELIZABETH REESE

deep impression on everybody he met. He was a gallant and effective soldier, an able lawyer, a sincere statesman, and a politician who set a high moral example in the practice of politics. He was worthy to be the son of the eminent Thomas Ewing of old, whose name is inseparably woven in the history of Ohio and the administration of national affairs."

MARY ELIZABETH REESE.

Not only is that historic year, 1812, responsible for the war with which it is indelibly associated, but, to a student of biography, it is a date to which many illustrious men and women refer as their birth year.

At Lancaster, in the family of Charles R. Sherman, was born, April 21, 1812, his daughter, Mary Elizabeth, the elder sister of the distinguished brothers W. T. and John Sherman. Given every advantage possible in that early day, Miss Sherman was courted and feted by the society of Lancaster both before and after her marriage, at the age of seventeen, to William J. Reese, a wealthy young lawyer of Philadelphia, recently removed to Lancaster.

For more than eighty-five years Mrs. Reese resided in Lancaster, excepting only a short time in Philadelphia during one of the epoch-making periods in the history of that city.

With a wide acquaintance, cultured by travel and the choicest surroundings, it was indeed a pleasure to know this interesting woman.

The old Sherman homestead, still standing on the hill between the residences of Messrs. White and Rising, is a mute witness of the gaiety of that early day.

What belles and beaux, what visits from and to men of note and women of beauty and intellect! The comings and goings of the distinguished soldier brother, William, and of the afterward famous statesman and financier John Sherman, whose name has become a household word throughout our country!

Mrs. Reese spent the evening of her long and eventful life in her old home with her son, Col. Henry B. Reese, who, on July 3, 1888, retired to Lancaster after twenty-seven years' service in the U. S. Army.

A devout Episcopalian for half a century, she was a pillar in old St. John's Church, and her memory is fragrant by reason of the "alms deeds" which she did.

Her children are Col. Henry B. Reese, Mrs. Margaret Reber, whose husband was Judge Samuel Reber, of St. Louis; Mrs. Granger, wife of Judge M. W. Granger, of Zanesville, Ohio; Mrs. Alfred M. Hoyt, of New York City, and Miss Julia Leah Reese, of Lancaster.

Gen. W. J. Reese died December 17, 1883, his wife surviving him until August 29, 1900.

Of her might be written the epitaph placed by Henry Clay on his mother's tombstone: "A life in which no eye but her own and that of God saw any blemish; a death of unspeakable peace; these were the first fruits of Christ in her. The resurrection of the just will unfold the rest."

HUGH BOYLE EWING.

Hugh Boyle Ewing was born at Lancaster, Ohio, October 31, 1826. He was famous as a boy for his love of reading and for his physical activity and daring. So much was he addicted to fighting that his father, who governed with a rod of iron, had to enjoin him strictly against indulgence of this propensity. One day when he was to have a drill of

a troop of archers which he had organized, he learned that an older boy had threatened to cut, publicly, while the drill was in progress, the bow-string of one of the smaller boys of the troop. Hugh rushed into his father's office and asked what he should do. Mr. Ewing looked up from his work long enough to say, absent-mindedly, that he did not know. This was enough. Hugh darted out and resumed his place at the head of his troop. In a few minutes the hostile appeared on the scene and cut the bow-string, as he had threatened to do. A tremendous duel followed, and as Hugh rose from the scuffle victorious, he saw his father looking admiringly upon the scene from his office window.

After graduating at West Point, he left the service and went to California. Later he practiced law in St. Louis and Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was engaged in the earlier stages of the Pacific Railway development.

On the outbreak of the war he was appointed a Major in the Ohio volunteers, and was quickly promoted to the rank of Colonel, commanding the Thirteenth Ohio Regiment. He took part in the battle of Rich Mountain, and at South Mountain and Antietam commanded a brigade and rendered conspicuous service. In November, 1862, he was appointed a Brigadier-General, and was confirmed March, 1863, to date from November; but being in the field in constant service, he did not receive notice of the appointment until the following June. As a result, the Government refused him all pay for five months, a difficulty not experienced by officers who hung about Washington and gained their appointments through political influence.

General Ewing took part in Sherman's operations against Vicksburg, and his command led in the terrible assault of the 22d of May. Through a blunder, against which he protested in vain, the attack was unsuccessful, but he held the position gained by him until the final surrender of Vicksburg.

In July of 1863 he was appointed to the command of the Fourth Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, all veteran troops, many of whom had been under Sherman at Shiloh. His division was composed of sixteen regiments of infantry with twenty-four pieces of artillery.

In the operations at Chattanooga he led his division in the assault on Missionary Ridge, in which his command suffered a loss of 800 in killed and wounded.

Later he commanded the district of Kentucky. At the close of the war he was brevetted a Major-General. He was appointed our Minister to The Hague by President Johnson. In the year 1876 he removed to Lancaster, where he has since resided.

General Ewing was married in 1858 to Henrietta Young, whose father, George Washington Young, of the District of Columbia, was a descendant of Benjamin Young, a commissioner of crown lands in the Province of Maryland, and of Cuthbert Fenwick, who settled in Maryland in 1834. Of their seven children, one died in infancy; one is Father Hugh Ewing, of Columbus, Ohio; another is the Hon. George Ewing, of Lancaster, who has been, for a number of years, a member of the State Board of Pardons; the youngest son, Fenwick, is a lawyer of Columbus; their eldest daughter, Edith, is the wife of Dr. Henry Miller, of Columbus; their youngest child, Marie, resides with her parents. One daughter, Eleanor, afterwards Sister Veronica of the Sisters of Mercy in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, laid down her beautiful young life in the service of her Divine Master.

General Ewing is a man of wide culture, and is an admirable writer. He has published some tales and stories of much interest, among them a short story entitled, "Koche, King of Pit;" and novels entitled, "The Black List," and "A Castle in the Air." The events of his own varied and interesting life, told with remarkable humor and power of narrative, give to his conversation the charm unsurpassed by that of any one who has come within the observation of the writer of this sketch.

SAMUEL ALEXANDER GRISWOLD.

October 15, 1899, there died in Lancaster one who had as much to do in the formation of the city and of the State of Ohio as perhaps any man, certainly any editor, who has lived within these borders.

Samuel Alexander Griswold, the eldest son of Judge Ezra Griswold and Philecta Cook, of Delaware, Ohio, was born at Columbus, February 15, 1815. His parents were very early settlers in Franklin County, his father's family removing to Ohio from Connecticut in 1803.

Judge Griswold was a remarkable man, and early inculcated in his sons the principles of industry and integrity which he had inherited to so marked a degree from Pilgrim ancestry.

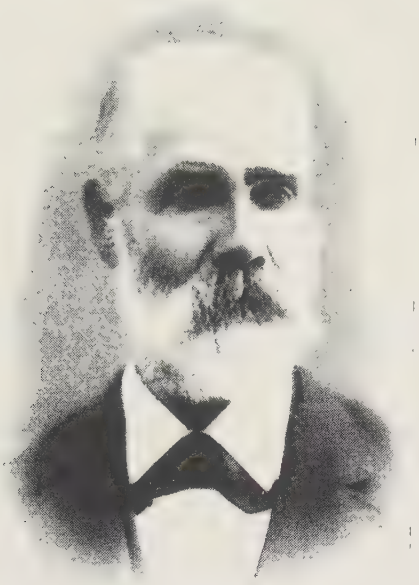
The Judge was an editor and publisher of no mean ability, as papers at Wilmington and Deleware, published by him, bear fullest testimony. He, in connection with several other gentlemen, laid the foundations and for some time conducted the Ohio State Journal at Columbus.

Naturally, young Samuel, coming under these literary influences, must have been impressed thereby had he not, as early as four and five years of age, showed surprising inclination toward his books; and it is told of him that at six years he could set a column of type a day, having to use a chair to reach the case in his father's printing office. His childhood was largely spent with his grandparents at Worthington; his early school days he passed under Bishop Chase's tutelage at the then embryo Kenyon College at Gambier.

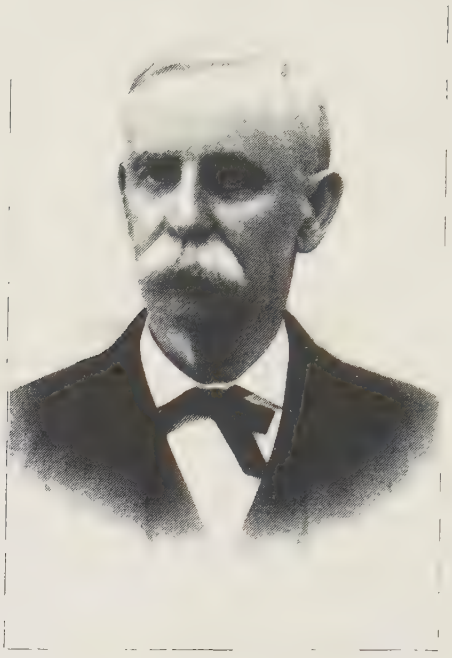
While at school here, among his classmates were Pres. Rutherford B. Hays, Gen. R. P. Buckland, of Fremont; Rufus King, of Cincinnati; George M. Parsons, of Columbus, and David Davis, of Illinois, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. On leaving school he naturally took up journalism as a life work, and, in connection with his brother, Victor, established The Gazette at Tiffin, Ohio, a small town at that time of perhaps not more than 1,000 or 1,500, and with strong leaning from the Whig principles of the new paper to the Democratic stronghold it has since become.

From 1835 to 1844 Mr. Griswold lived at Tiffin, and, as he said in after years, "If he didn't make much money, he had lots of fun." He insisted that he never knew happier days, and affectionately reminisced of Henry Cronise, John G. Breslin, Gen. William H. Gibson, and other young men with whom he associated, Cronise and Breslin giving him sharp competition with their Democratic papers, The Van Burenite and The Seneca Advertiser.

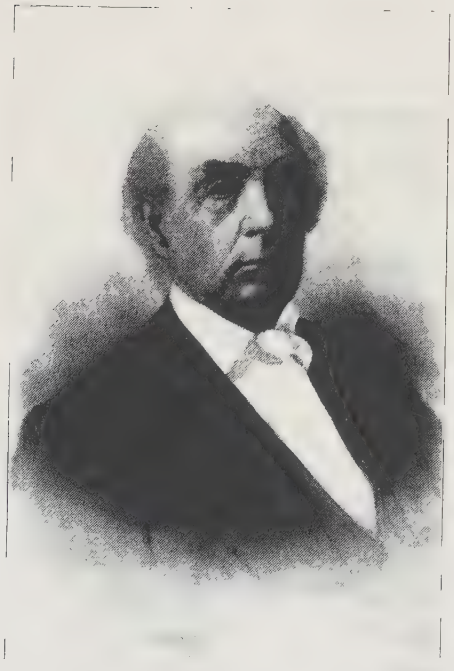
It was while in Tiffin, in 1839, that Mr. Griswold married Miss Ethelyn Kelley, of Deleware, Ohio, and in 1844 The Gazette, having suspended publication for the lack of the support it so richly deserved, Mr. and Mrs. Griswold removed to Marion, Ohio.



S. A. GRISWOLD.



THOMAS WETZLER



JOHN TRAFFORD BRAZEE

OTTO W. KRAEMER.

Here, with Hon. T. P. Wallace, later a leading banker of that flourishing city, he published the Buckeye Eagle. The present generation must refer to their grandfathers for memories of the exciting times of 1844. And in the confusion of such words as Henry Clay, James K. Polk, Whig, Democrat, Annexation of Texas, Wilmot Proviso, Slavery and Anti-slavery, one can well imagine the Eagle as needing the guidance of a master hand such as was then at the helm.

In 1844 Griswold supported General Taylor for President, and the next year was made postmaster at Marion, continuing in that office until 1853, after which he served as Justice of the Peace for several years. Then followed the Know-nothing times, and in 1854 Griswold was made County Auditor, and was reëlected by a double majority when his first term expired. This means much as to his personal popularity, his integrity and general reputation, when we recall that Marion County was then, as now, strongly Democratic; in fact, Mr. Griswold and his brother-in-law, L. F. Reichley, were the only Republicans ever elected as Auditor in that Democratic stronghold.

When the war broke out Mr. Griswold was teller in the Marion County Bank, continuing there until the Fall of 1861, when, with his family, he removed to Lancaster to take charge of the ferrotype factory of his brother, V. M. Griswold, who had removed to Peekskill, New York. This business was discontinued in 1865, and Mr. Griswold went to Raleigh, North Carolina, taking a position in the Quartermaster's department in connection with Sherman's army, Gen. Joseph Boyd commanding. Returning to Lancaster he became connected with the Lancaster Gazette, his associates being Mr. Wm. H. Kooken and Captain Sutphen, who had learned to appreciate Mr. Griswold's abilities when he had temporary charge of the paper in 1864–65. In the beautiful tribute paid to the old editor just after his death the Gazette says: "From the day of the appearance of his manly and forceful salutatory until his voluntary relinquishment of the chair of editor, in 1896, Mr. Griswold was the Gazette's guiding spirit, placing the paper in its present proud and prosperous position as a Republican organ."

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Griswold, five of whom are still living: Mrs. I. C. Butterfield, of Fostoria; Mrs. G. W. Halderman, Mrs. Ada G. Sifford, H. W. Griswold, of Lancaster, and Sandy G. V. Griswold, of Omaha.

Mrs. Griswold's sudden death, in 1893, entirely unmanned her husband, and it may be said he never entirely recovered from the shock.

Mr. Griswold was an honest man. This tribute covers all that could be said if volumes were written:

> "So calm, so constant, was his rectitude,
> That by his loss alone we know its worth,
> And feel how true a man has walked with us on earth."

THOMAS WETZLER.

For nearly thirty years Thomas Wetzler was editor and proprietor of the Ohio Eagle, one of the few Ohio publications that was established at the early dawn of the last century, and has since been in continuous publication.

Mr. Wetzler was born on a farm near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on the 19th of February, 1829, and at an early age came to Ohio with his parents. They traveled overland, the younger Wetzler taking turns in driving the team and assisting in various duties when the little group encamped for the night. It was a long and tedious trip, but the experience encountered on that journey proved a splendid schooling to the boy in his later days' battle with life.

The family reached Fairfield County in 1836, where, shortly after, the father died, and the good mother undertook the difficult task of raising and educating the little brood, consisting of several sons and daughters.

After acquiring a common school education young Wetzler obtained employment in the office of the Lancaster Gazette; where he received his first instructions in the printing trade. In 1849 he went to Cincinnati and worked on the old Gazette until the Summer of the following year, when he moved with his wife to Columbus, and was there employed in the various printing establishments of that Capitol city. During the sixties he was superintendent of the large printing house of Richard Nevins, who, for years, had the contract for the State printing, and possessed, at that time, one of the most complete plants of the kind in the State.

In 1870 Mr. Wetzler purchased an interest in the Ohio Eagle, a paper established in Lancaster in 1809, and in the Fall of the same year removed to that city. His complete knowledge of the printing trade soon enabled him to bring the Eagle to the foremost ranks of Ohio journals, and the business, in a very short time, was quadrupled. In the Spring of 1890, with his son, Mr. Ed. Wetzler, he established the Lancaster Daily Eagle, in the editorial work of which he took an active part until the year 1896, when he suffered a stroke of paralysis which incapacitated him from further work. He suffered a second stroke, from which he died on the 23d of March, 1899.

Mr. Wetzler always took an active interest in politics, and represented his party in many conventions. In 1888 he was chosen as the district delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, and four years before was alternate-at-large to the convention that nominated Hon. Grover Cleveland the first time.

His wife's name was Laura Wilkinson, and they were the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters. The eldest child, George, died in the Fall of 1879. The children living are Charles, John and Edward, Mrs. C. O. Wells, of New York City; Mrs. C. P. Wiseman, and Miss Fannie Wetzler.

OTTO W. KRAEMER.

Some of America's best citizens are foreign born, and while still honoring the Fatherland, are none the less proud of their adopted home; nay, have labored to its upbuilding through long and often troublesome years.

Of such is the subject of our sketch, Otto W. Kraemer, a native of Goethengen, Germany, where he was born April 5, 1812.

He attended the famous university of that city, and not until 1833, when in his young manhood, did he determine to seek a home across the seas.

He at once located at Lancaster, going into the drug business with Burry & Beck, and later with Koffman & Co.

Mr. Kraemer was a chemist of great ability. He became such by study and attention to the details of his chosen profession.

He died in September, 1868, leaving an honored name and the assurance to his family that he had benefited his fellow man.

HENRY ORMAN.

A long and honored life closed when Henry Orman, Sr., passed away, July 29, 1900. Born June 23, 1804. For almost a century he had not only watched the progress of his adopted State, but was a part of its history, and especially of Fairfield County, whither, in 1824, he removed from Maryland, a young man within a year of his majority. To one permitted to come within the spacious comfort of the home built by his own hands (he was a thorough cabinetmaker and carpenter; apprenticed at fourteen years of age), his reminiscences were at once a delight and an education. His memory covered the greater part of the past hundred years, with all its privations, changes and improvements. He knew what the common schools of his youth were as compared with his children's advantages; he recited what it meant to learn a trade in the early day; the trip to Ohio; a year's stay at Somerset, Perry County, and how things looked in and around Lancaster when he "settled" here.

He loved to tell of the old landmarks of the place, many of them his own handiwork, and especially of the old market-house at Main and Broad streets. He was employed on that building shortly after he came West, receiving the munificent sum of $18.00 and board per month—a customary way of hiring "journeymen" at that time.

He admitted that he had been too busy to pay much attention to politics; in fact, only once in his long life did he consent to hold any office, and then but for two years in the City Council.

He took great interest in Masonry, and for many years rather prided himself on the fact of his being one of the oldest Knights Templar in America. All the charter members of old Lancaster Commandery had long preceded him to the Grand Council on High, but he loved to recall their names and faces while narrating his installation as the first standard bearer of the lodge at its organization, some sixty-four years ago. Mr. Orman was made a Mason in 1826, and he told with much relish how, as a youngster of but twenty-two, he had been proposed as a member of Lancaster Lodge, No. 57, by Judge Charles R. Sherman.

He, with William J. Reese, George Sanderson, and others, assisted at the organization of Lancaster Commandery, April, 1838, the second in the State of Ohio. Mr. Orman was the fifth person receiving the degree of Knight Templar, and was always proud of the honor.

Mr. Orman and his wife, Ann Beck, who he married in 1828, were members of the Lutheran Church. Their eight children were baptized in the faith, five of them surviving their parents, Mrs. Orman dying in 1881.

HON. TALLMAN SLOUGH.

At the time of Judge Slough's death, August 16, 1900, a local journal, in referring to his remarkable life, summed it up in a happy sentence: "An able jurist, affectionate

husband, and a worthy citizen." He was born in Fairfield County, Violet Township, recording his birth September 12, 1839, and his parents, Frederick and Mary Slough, were also natives here, their fathers, John Slough and John Tallman, having settled in Bloom and Violet townships in 1804 and 1807 respectively. His boyhood, youth and manhood were spent in and around Lancaster, where he went to school, studied law with Hon. R. M. Clarke, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1860.

It can be justly said of Judge Slough that from his first entrance on his life work, he had few equals, and no superiors, as an advocate. A popular man in all walks of life, he was constantly urged for office, and honored time and again with the confidence of his friends and neighbors, as expressed in increasingly large majorities whenever his name was before the people. It is superfluous to add how conscientiously he filled all the offices conferred upon him, for his name has ever been the synonym for strict fidelity and integrity. He was City Solicitor of Lancaster twice; Prosecuting Attorney of Fairfield County; Mayor of the city four times, and for nearly twelve years was Common Pleas Judge in the Seventh Judicial District, which office he held at the time of his death.

Mrs. Slough was Miss Mary Fleming, being married in 1865.

WILLIAM MEDILL.

One of the honorable names of Lancaster—past, present and future—is that of William Medill. He was not a Buckeye born, his birthplace being New Castle County, Delaware, in the year 1802, but removing to Ohio in 1830, his long and honorable life was spent in the State of his adoption, and whether in the practice of his chosen profession, the law, as a statesman, public official, or in private life, William Medill was God's noblest work—an honest man.

He was early a member of the State Legislature, Speaker of the House, and in 1850 was made President of the Constitutional Convention. Later as Lieutenant-Governor and Speaker of the Senate he conferred honor on both offices by his dignified bearing and the simplicity always noted in great men.

The next honor conferred upon William Medill was the Governorship of Ohio, and having administered this office faithfully and well he was for four years in Congress, and later made Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States.

Added honors came when he was made Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and it is recorded that he was one of the very best Comptrollers of the U. S. Treasury ever appointed to that office. Truly it may be said of him, he served his country and his God, for in public and private life he showed preëminent ability, strict integrity, and entire devotion to the public good.

William Medill died September 2, 1865, aged sixty-three years. "Such were honored in their generation, and were the glory of the times."

NATHANIEL WILSON AND THE WILSON BURIAL GROUND.

Among the prisoners of Charles the First, at the Battle of Bothwell Bridge, June 22, 1679, were Richard Cameron and Nathaniel Wilson, the latter a boy of nineteen, but a Scotch

Covenanter of resolution, equal to that of his celebrated companion. By reason of his youth, perhaps, Wilson missd the fate of Cameron, whose hands were promptly cut off, and more fortunate still, managed to escape, taking with him his companion's now useless sword. Making his way back to Scotland, he found an asylum there, but pushing on, after many privations, at last reached the new world, settling in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. Here prosperity smiled upon him, and with nought to molest, he reared his altars and his family in the fear of his God, and at a ripe old age, in 1753, was gathered to his fathers, leaving, beside the faith for which he lived and would glady have died, the old Scotch Bible and the priceless relic, Cameron's sword, as special mementoes to Nathaniel, his eldest son. Until 1798 Nathaniel (second) tarried in the Pennsylvania homestead, when he removed his growing family to Ohio, locating in its garden spot, about three miles west of Lancaster.

WILSON BURYING GROUND.

It is told of his homely log cabin in the clearing, that over its door-way in the living-room he hung the old weapon, with the words, "The Sword of the Lord, and of Gideon."

Thus constantly reminded of "the faith of his fathers," many of the ideas and peculiarities of the old Scotch Covenanters became as second nature to the old man, and none more so than reverance and respect for the dead, qualities he considered lacking in America, and especially on the frontier.

Nathaniel Wilson died in 1815, and when that formidable document, "the will," had been read, "the home place" went to his son Nathaniel, the third of the name in this country.

Mindful of his father's wishes, in 1817 he dedicated a portion of his farm as a burial ground, and to insure it perpetually remaining free from desecration or intrusion, Oct. 24, 1817, he deeded the tract "to James Monroe, President of the United States, and his successors in office, forever."

He secured a formal acceptance from President Monroe, and it is said such acceptance has been renewed by each successive President.

As he grew older, Mr. Wilson became quite eccentric, and in 1838 determined to enclose the burial ground in a twelve-sided stone wall, and to plant therein a Cedar of Lebanon, imported by him from Palestine for this purpose.

At a considerable expense he quarried and dressed the stone some distance from the cemetery, desiring that no noise of hammer, loud talking or any other, to him, apparent disrespect, should be shown the dead. It is even said that he was always present when work

on the wall was in progress, even reading to the workman from the old Scotch Bible of his Covenanter ancestors.

The plans had been made by his own hands, and provided foundations four feet in depth and super-structure of sand stone three feet wide, and on top of this base, light brown dressed stone, eighteen inches thick and eight feet high, without mortar, was carefully placed in position. The entire wall is surmounted by a cap, two feet thick, and four inches in height.

He frequently quoted from his Bible, "Built of stone made ready before it was brought thither; so that there was neither hammer, nor axe, nor any tool of iron heard, while it was building."

Before the work was finished Nathaniel Wilson died, May 12, 1839, but his will provided still further eccentric bequests to the burying ground, and his son, Gustin Wilson, was directed to complete his father's plans, and "Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, and his successors in office forever," were to have a grove of locust trees to be used only for making a fence around the stone wall, on which so much care had already been expended. This grove is very near the burial plot. This unique spot is 159 feet in circumference, each of the twelve sides being thirteen feet, three inches in length.

There are but nine graves in the enclosure, each carefully arranged and located by the will of Nathaniel Wilson (third), and subject of this sketch.

DARIUS TALLMADGE.

No history of Fairfield County would be complete without a reference to Darius Tallmadge.

He was born June 30, 1800, at Schaghticoke, N. Y., of English ancestry, the family in America dating from one Thomas Tallmadge, who emigrated thither in 1631.

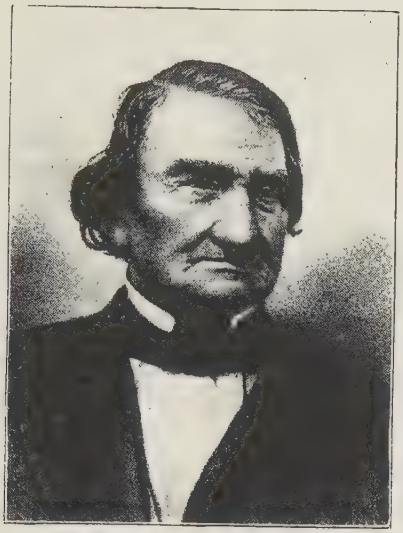
Governor N. P. Tallmadge, of Wisconsin, and many others prominent in official life, as early as the Revolutionary war, were descendants of this old and honorable house.

Darius was the son of Josiah and Margaret Tallmadge, but, both parents dying in 1810, the lad was left to carve out his own future, which he did with the aid of a few years' rudimentary schooling, teaching a rural school in Duchess County, N. Y., when but fifteen years of age.

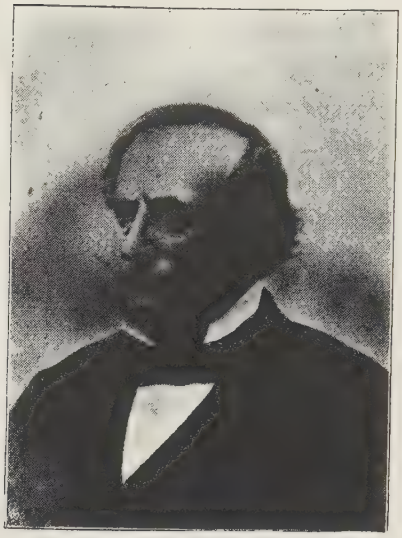
When a young man of twenty-five, he concluded to "go West." Making his way to the Allegheny River, he went as far as Pittsburg in a canoe, and there took passage on a keel-boat for Louisville, Ky., where for two years he bought horses for the southern trade, finding a market at New Orleans. Later, he continued the horse business at Tarlton, Ohio, in connection with Dr. Ballard.

Here he met Mr. Niel, of the Ohio Stage Co., and from General Western Agent for this Company Mr. Tallmadge became a partner, and finally sole owner.

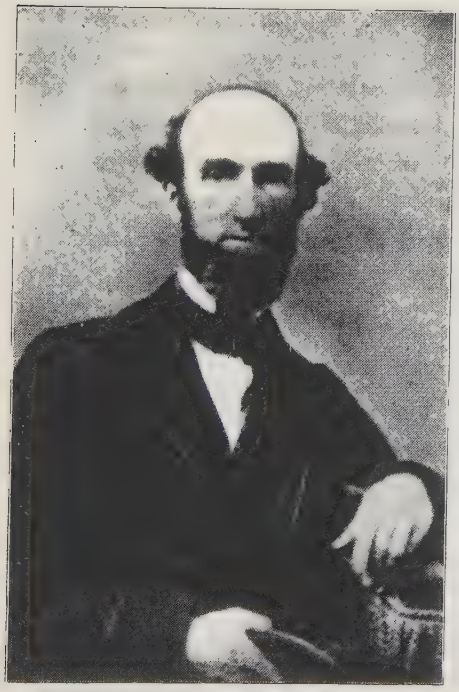
As early as 1833 he resided at Lancaster, it proving a desirable point from which to direct his business, and here for many years he was foremost in all enterprises, public and private.



DARIUS TALLMADGE.



HOCKING H. HUNTER.



BENJAMIN F. REINMUND.

DR. F. L. FLOWERS.

Tallmadge's stage coaches ran to Cincinnati, Columbus, Portsmouth, Maysville and Wheeling, carrying the mail, and often times distinguished passengers; the bookings showing Governor William Allen, Henry Clay, President William Henry Harrison, and others as frequent patrons of this reliable line.

Later, Mr. Tallmadge purchased the Phœnix Hotel, appropriately named after fire had destroyed its predecessor, the Union. He remodeled the house and rechristened it "The Tallmadge."

Mr. Tallmadge was an enterprising farmer, owning two valuable farms near Lancaster, improving them in advance of his neighbors with the best machinery and implements then obtainable. He is said to be the first in Fairfield County to use clay tiling for irrigation, and thus reclaimed much land.

As a breeder and raiser of stock he is still remembered, and some of to-day's fine strains are traceable to his efforts. His fine Duroc horse "Sparrowhawk" was his pride, and, indeed, an elegant specimen.

In 1847 he organized the Hocking Valley Bank, and even after it merged into a National Bank he was its President, and so continued up to 1865. For twenty years he was a member of the Board of Control for Ohio Banks.

Mr. Tallmadge was influential in organizing the two railroads connecting Lancaster with the outside world. He did much for the town, and counted his friends among both rich and poor, being especially kind to the needy and suffering, and always considerate of his many employees.

It has often been said of him, "He was a kind friend and a fighting enemy."

Mr. Tallmadge was twice married; his first wife was Sarah Ann Hood, kinswoman of Mrs. M. A. Daugherty, and of Colonel John Wood, of Indianapolis. She died in 1849, and later he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Creed.

Mr. Tallmadge's son, Theodore, a well-known resident of Washington City, was born in Maysville, Ky., in 1827. Another son, James A., died in South America, in 1856.

Darius Tallmadge was an honorable man, who lived while he lived, made money and spent money for his own pleasure and the good of his friends and employees, all of whom were devotedly attached to him. He died at the Tallmadge House, Lancaster, March 27, 1874.

BENJAMIN F. REINMUND.

"Wisdom is the gray hair unto men, and an unspotted life is old age."

Perhaps no man in Lancaster ever possessed more of the confidence of the community than B. F. Reinmund.

He was not a native of Ohio, being born April 29, 1820, in Northumberland Co., Pennsylvania, but he came with his father to Lancaster when but a young man of twenty, and was soon identified with the business life of the thriving town.

First, with Lobenthal & Reinmund, then Reinmund Son & Beck, and later, when the Martin & Co. bank was established he became the cashier, for several years acting in that capacity.

Leaving the bank, he gave his attention to the insurance business, making such a study of it as to attract attention in various parts of the State, becoming a recognized authority on the subject.

Mr. Reinmund married the daughter of Henry Arnold, their sons being Henry J. Reinmund, Insurance Commissioner for Ohio under Governor Hoadly, and Bowman F. Reinmund, equally prominent in insurance circles, of Galesburg, Illinois.

The Reinmund family has long been identified with the English Lutheran Church, the subject of our sketch being a very "pillar" in the Lancaster congregation.

His character for honesty, integrity, painstaking and careful attention to every trust committed to his hands is a priceless legacy to his children, and his early death will long be mourned by his fellow-citizens of Lancaster.

MRS. SARAH KLOTTS.

A Virginia lady of the old school, Sarah Klotts, daughter of Philip Rolls, was born in the Dominion, in 1783, and as a little girl knew the stirring times incident to the formation of the Republic, her father being a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

MRS. SARAH KLOTTS.
Descendant of Ebenezer Zane.

A cotemporary of George Washington, she was united in marriage to Isaac Klotts, in 1800, just a year after the death of the First President of the United States.

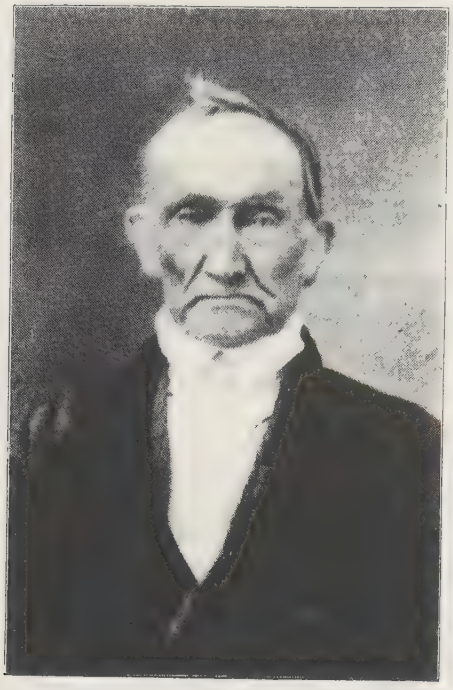
In 1825, Mr. and Mrs. Klotts removed to Ohio, settling at Lancaster.

The little family had hardly adjusted itself to the new surroundings when the husband died, leaving his wife with four children to fight the battle of life. Never flinching, Mrs. Klotts took up the burden, and how nobly she acted her part let old neighbors and friends tell, for to this day memories of her kindness, her generosity, her christian character, are told among her many freinds. She died in 1876, at Portsmouth, O., leaving one daughter and sons, Lewis, John C. and Samuel R.

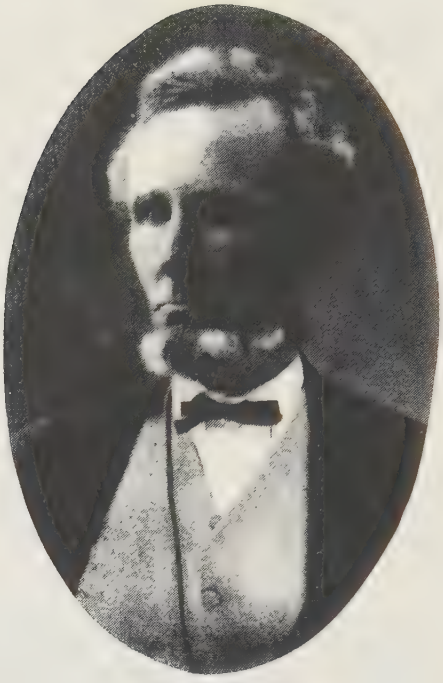
In recounting the virtues of this good woman, prominent among them is her sixty-five years' membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN H. RHODES.

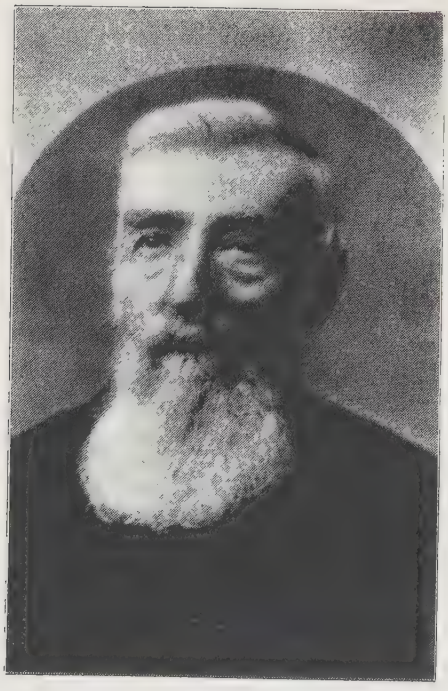
The hand of time sets lightly on the subject of this little biography, few people believing from his appearance that John H. Rhodes was born as long ago as October



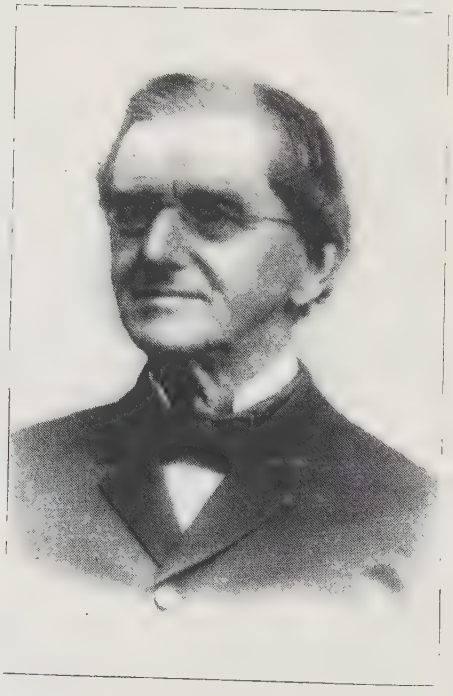
SAMUEL RHODES.



HERVEY SCOTT.



JOHN H. RHODES.



REV. P. D. SCHORY

3, 1823. And yet the old family Bible so records that event as taking place at Burkettsville, Maryland.

His father, Samuel Rhodes, was born at Petersville, Maryland, March 4, 1792, and died October 9, 1884, so that it can be seen that John H. Rhodes comes of good old stock.

Mr. Rhodes, Sr., lived in Maryland until after his son's birth and then removed to Virginia, but hearing remarkable stories of the new West, he determined to make a home for his family in Ohio, and in 1832 made the long journey to Lancaster.

Business prospering, the Rhodes families, father and son, were among the most comfortable in Fairfield County.

John H. Rhodes joined the Masons in 1855, and for more then forty-five years has been a consistent member of the Order.

HERVEY SCOTT.

Everybody in Lancaster knew Dr. Scott, either personally or by reputaton. His long life—January 30, 1809, to September, 1895—eighty-six years, passed for the greater part in this city, and in a calling which brought him into personal relations to many people, made his name a household word.

Born near Old Town, Green County, Ohio, he continued a farmer boy until he was seventeen, when he removed to South Charleston, in Clark County. Here he had more school advantages; his naturally studious turn of mind soon fitted him for the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, from which institution he graduated in 1836, and for almost four years practiced his profession.

The study of dentistry early attracted his attention, it being at that early day little practiced and needed the careful painstaking of just such a man as the good old Doctor. For more than forty years he thus served the people of Lancaster.

Being naturally of a literary turn, he contributed from time to time to the newspapers and magazines, usually discussing historical and pioneer data, which are still of considerable interest.

In 1859 he and his son Henry purchased the Gazette and American Democrat, uniting the two offices, and conducted a remarkably able paper.

Prevailed upon by his friends, who realized Dr. Scott's remarkable memory of the early years, people and events, in 1876 he published a most reliable History of Fairfield County, a work which places under obligation all succeeding historians of this section of the country.

Dr. Scott's death occurred at Toledo, Ohio, and although eighty-seven years of age, he carried the sunshine of youth with him and never seemed to be an old man, so strong was his constitution.

Ever the friend of the needy, on every hand one learns of his kindness of heart and acts of generosity. Considerate of the sick and the aged, it may be said that his courtesies "returned into his own bosom," for his friends and neighbors rise up and call him blessed, and look to see if there will be any in Lancaster to take the place of Dr. Hervey Scott.

GEORGE M. MORRIS.

It was in Hocking County, Goodhope Township, that the subject of this sketch was born, but at an early age his parents removed to Fairfield, and here he spent his boyhood. His father was a great admirer of Gen. Geo. B. McClelland, and conferred that worthy's name upon the new baby. Born into a large family, dependent upon the efforts of a single pair of hands, children early learn the lessons of poverty. And so it was with George. When other boys were in school he was at work, and not until fifteen years of age did he have regular instruction, and then for not more than three months at a time, though long prior to that he had spent every spare moment with his books. He worked hard; cut cord-wood, saw-logs, split rails, and all the other exacting work of a farm, but, in spite of fate, at twenty-one, was a teacher, and in 1888 graduated from the Ohio Central Normal College, an example of what can be accomplished by pluck and perseverance where one is bound to get an education.

For five years Mr. Morris taught in two schools, and then became superintendent at Bremen, continuing there for three years. The same position was offered him at Basil, where he remained five years, and then accepted similar work at Amanda, where he has resided for four years. In 1893 he was appointed School Examiner, and served acceptably for six years. He holds a Life State Certificate.

Prof. Morris is one of the leading educators of Fairfield County, and has done much for the general cause in this part of Ohio.

He is the friend of everybody, and everybody is his friend, and this is peculiarly true of the teachers, many of whom he has helped and prompted to higher aims and aspirations in the work to which they and he have devoted their lives.

In 1899 Mt. Hope College conferred on Professor Morris the degree of Ph. B. by reason of his post-graduate work in that institution.

As an author, his book, "A Brief Course in English," places him in the front rank.

He was married in 1890 to Miss Emma Neubauer, and has three bright boys, Karl K., Neil and Gordon. Professor Morris and his family are members of Grace Reformed Church, Lancaster.

WILLIAM L. KING.

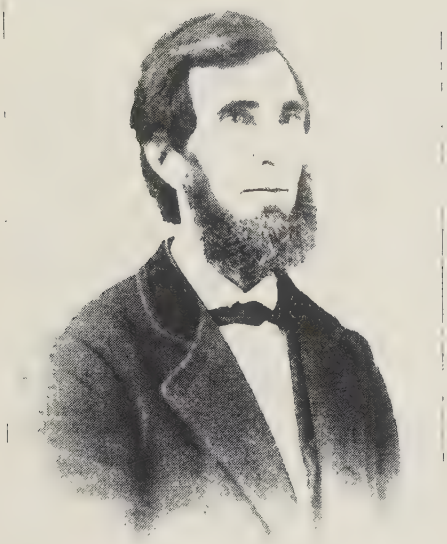
William L. King was born on February 21, 1814, in Lancaster, O.

His boyhood days were spent in working to support his mother and in acquiring a common school education.

He learned telegraphy, and was the first person to fill the position of operator in the Lancaster office.

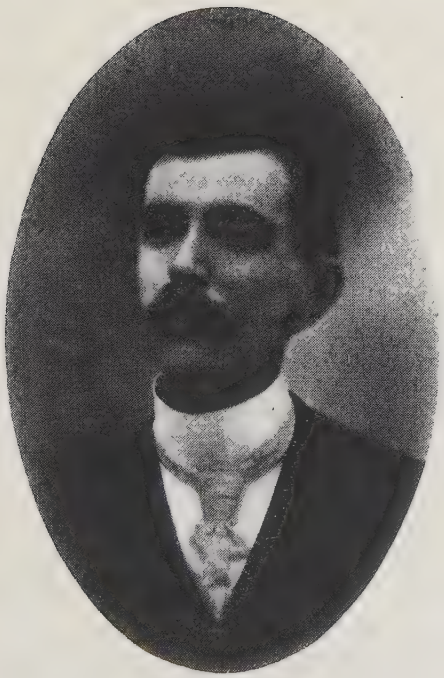
In 1839 he married Miss Sarah Fox, and they lived happily together until her death in 1875.

He acquired a knowledge of the printing trade, and on April 23, 1858, established a weekly newspaper called the Telegraph. His half brother, Jackson Gruber, was a partner in this business enterprise, and the paper was issued until after Gruber's death, when it was merged into the Ohio Eagle.

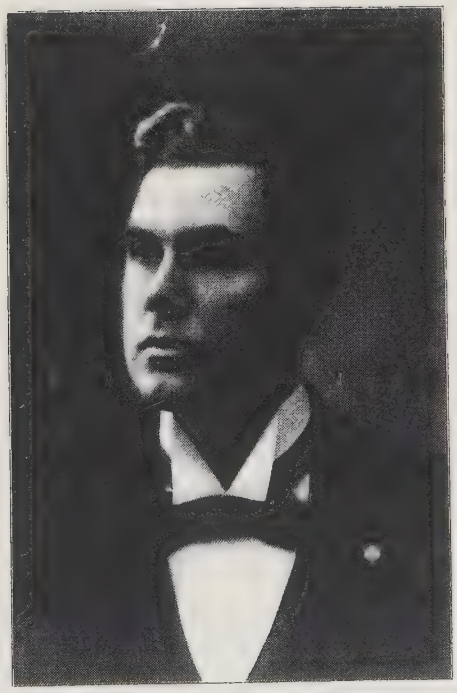


W. L. KING.

PHILIP NESTER.



JOHN M. KING.



PROF. GEO. M. MORRIS.
Superintendent of Amanda, Ohio, Schools.

In 1855 he was elected City Clerk, and so honest and efficient did he prove that during the following twenty-seven years he was re-elected by each succeeding council, regardless of the politics of its members. What higher compliment could be paid to his unflinching honesty and integrity?

He accepted a position as Deputy County Clerk under Jesse Vandemark in 1865, and served continuously for seventeen years, being reappointed by the different Clerks upon their induction into office, and was said to be as honest and efficient as any person ever filling that position.

Quiet and unassuming, of a retiring disposition, he endeared himself to those around him, and was respected and honored by the people for his unswerving honesty and fidelity to every trust.

On February 27, 1883, after a brief illness, he peacefully passed away, aged sixty-nine years and six days.

After a well spent life he left a reputation untarnished, having filled in all things the full measure of an honest man, "The noblest work of God."

JOHN M. KING.

John M. King was born November 7, 1859, and is the son of Wm. L. and Sarah King.

He was educated in the public schools of Lancaster, O., and at the age of eighteen commenced the study of law with Hon. John G. Reeves, and continued in his office for three years, but on account of ill health was compelled to relinquish his chosen profession.

After several years spent in regaining his health and strength, he purchased the Hocking Valley Steam Laundry on South Broad Street; a year later he purchased a tin and stove store, and upon the discovery of natural gas added a plumbing establishment to his other business.

In 1896 he retired from the tin store, and since that time has devoted his energies to managing the Hocking Valley Steam Laundry and King's Plumbing and Repair Shop at 132 South Broad Street.

PHILIP NESTER.

As Chief of the Fire Department for many years Philip Nester was known to every man, woman and child of Lancaster. His term of office covered the years of the old-time hand engine and hose truck, when the city was without the adequate fire service of the present day, and the regular firemen had to rely largely on the bucket brigade of the neighbors, and their disposition to "lend a hand" as occasion demanded.

But Philip Nester was a most efficient Fire Chief, and in any emergency he was with the people and the people with him. He strongly urged a modern system, including steam fire engines. He was born in Baden, Germany, and from the "Vaterland" removed to Lancaster in 1850. A painter by trade for many years throughout Fairfield County, he proved how great a civilizer is a paint brush in the hands of a capable man. Later he became part owner of the Tallmadge House. Mr. Nester continued to be Fire Chief up to the time of his death.

He left two children, Charles, a member of the Gas Board, and Caroline, wife of Mr. Frank Miller, of Lancaster.

LEROY G. SILBAUGH.

During the preparation of this work a municipal election was held in Lancaster, and Mr. Leroy G. Silbaugh was elected to the Mayoralty of the city. Mr. Silbaugh is the youngest man ever elected to this honorable position. Born at Hecla, near Ironton, Lawrence County, Ohio, July 23, 1871, his father, who was a carpenter by trade and an honored, respected citizen, died when Mr. Silbaugh was but eleven years old. Leroy attended the country schools, and by strenuous efforts fitted himself for a teacher, and for six years successfully conducted schools in Lawrence County. In the meantime he took a course at the Ohio Normal University at Ada, Ohio. He read law at Ironton, Ohio, in the office of ex-Congressman W. H. Enochs and W. A. Corn, being admitted to the Bar before the Supreme Court, October 4, 1893. Later he located in Kansas City for the practice of his profession, remaining there but a short time, coming to Lancaster in July, 1895. By close attention to business he succeeded in establishing a good practice, of which he feels justly proud. Mr. Silbaugh married Miss Viola Allen, of Royalton, September 17, 1895; they have two bright boys who are the pride of their household.

He was inaugurated Mayor on April 11, 1901. When asked to define his policy, Mayor Silbaugh is said to have quoted:

> "Pledged but to truth, to liberty and law,
> No favor wins us, no fear shall awe."

GEORGE S. CUNNINGHAM.

Just five miles west of Lancaster, on February 26, 1861, the subject of our brief biography was born. Reared a country boy, with all the healthful environment of the woods and fields, he attended the district schools until he was eighteen, when he went to the Lancaster High School for two years (1879–80), preparatory to a course at the Ohio State University at Columbus. He remained here until 1886, when the thoroughly earned degree of Ph. B. was conferred upon him and he returned home to read law with Martin & McNeill. That same Fall he attended the Law School at Cincinnati, finishing the course of that institution in June, 1887, with an LL. B. to his name. There being no place like home, he soon opened his office in Lancaster, where a lucrative practice at once crowned his labors with success.

He was admitted to the Bar in 1887, and in 1899 was elected Mayor of what he considers the finest city in the State—Lancaster, his term expiring April 11, 1901.

FRANK M. ACTON.

Frank M. Acton was born in Amanda, Fairfield County, Ohio, April 8, 1872. In 1876 he with his parents moved to Lancaster. He attended the public schools in Lancaster and graduated from the High School in 1890. Mr. Acton was employed by the Standard Con-

struction Co., of Columbus, Ohio, in the capacity of book-keeper and paymaster for a period of one year, after which he commenced reading law in the office of Judge C. W. McCleery, and was admitted to practice in 1893, at the age of twenty-one years. He was elected City Solicitor of Lancaster in 1895, and re-elected without opposition in 1897 and 1899.

Mr. Acton has faithfully represented the interests of the city, and his opinions, given to the Council from time to time, have been invariably supported by the courts.

All legal work relative to the construction of the new City Hall was performed by City Solicitor Acton, and the interests of the city were so carefully guarded that no loss was suffered through defaulting contractors or litigation.

Mr. Acton is a Democrat, and for a number of years has been an active worker for his party. He served as Treasurer of the Democratic Central Committee of Fairfield County for several years, and is now Chairman of that Committee.

JOHN N. WOLFE.

It was in Clearport that John N. Wolfe was born and where he spent his boyhood studying in the district schools, helping on the farm, and otherwise laying a foundation for the specialty which has made him so well and favorably known in later years.

He began the study of surveying and engineering under Dr. Williams when but sixteen years of age, and later with Mr. Mitchell, gaining much practical knowledge in the field with both instructors. Feeling the need of still further instruction, he took a special course with Samuel Carpenter, and after three years with that authority in public work then being done by the county, he was appointed by the Commissioners engineer and superintendent for the work left unfinished at Mr. Carpenter's death.

On the completion of this work, Mr. Wolfe was made City Engineer of Lancaster, a position which he continues to fill to the satisfaction of his large constituency.

GEORGE W. TRIMBLE

Was born at the State Capital, May 21, 1853, removing to Lancaster when seventeen years of age, where he learned the carriage blacksmith business with William Geiser, with whom he remained twelve years.

Later, the C. & M. V. R. R. wanting a capable man, Mr. Trimble served that company for six years.

July 18, 1888, he was appointed Clerk of the City Natural Gas Works, and six months later the City Council named him City Clerk, he holding the two offices jointly until May 19, 1892, when he was made Superintendent of the City Gas Works, in which position he is still rendering valuable service.

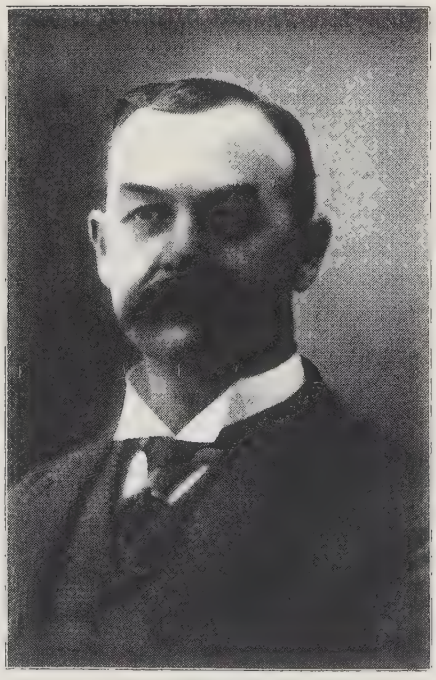
His more particular duties are the looking after the oil lands, leasing same, drilling, laying pipe, and a general oversight of the plant.

Mr. Trimble is proud of Fairfield County, his grandparents being pioneer settlers near Lancaster as early as 1804.

R. F. BROWN.
Trustee of Natural Gas Board.

ALBERT GETZ.
Trustee of Natural Gas Board.

CHAS. F. NESTER.
Trustee of Natural Gas Board.



GEORGE W. TRIMBLE.
Superintendent of Natural Gas Plant.

R. F. BROWN

Was born at Sugar Grove, Fairfield County, October 2, 1851. Orphaned while young, he was left to the care of his grandparents, residing in Morgan County, and afterward in Muskingum County, where young Brown acquired a good common school education, later attending the Fairfield Union Academy at Pleasantville, Ohio, and the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. After leaving Delaware he began teaching, and alternated for twelve years his Summers on the farm, his Winters in the school-room.

In 1884 he was appointed Deputy Auditor under Benjamin F. Dum, serving in that capacity for over five years, when he succeeded to the Auditorship, and for six additional years conducted the office. At that time Mr. Ginder was elected Auditor and he promptly named Mr. Brown his Deputy, thus recognizing the faithfulness and integrity of this long-time official.

Mr. Brown has for years been a "City Father," serving on boards and committees of various bodies. He is now Chairman of the Natural Gas Board, and in every trust he has shown his entire fidelity to Lancaster and her best interests.

Mr. Brown has been in the service of Fairfield County for nearly twenty years.

CAPTAIN ALBERT GETZ.

Although foreign born, there is no more loyal citizen of this Great Republic than the subject of this sketch.

His birth place, Baden, Germany, December 18, 1844, he was very young when his parents, Norbert and Hannah Getz, removed to New York State and here, until their death, they remained with their little family. Orphaned at the tender age of nine years, he was fortunate in finding a home in the family of his father's kinsman, Ferdinand Getz, an old and honored citizen of Lancaster, Ohio. Here young Getz completed his education, and under Wolfinger & Hoffman learned the shoe business, and it is with this industry that for eighteen years his name has been invariably linked in the business world of his adopted city.

While with Myer & Getz, and afterward with the first shoe factory in Lancaster—named for him, by the way — he was prominent in promoting the shoe business and incidentally the manufacturing interests of the city.

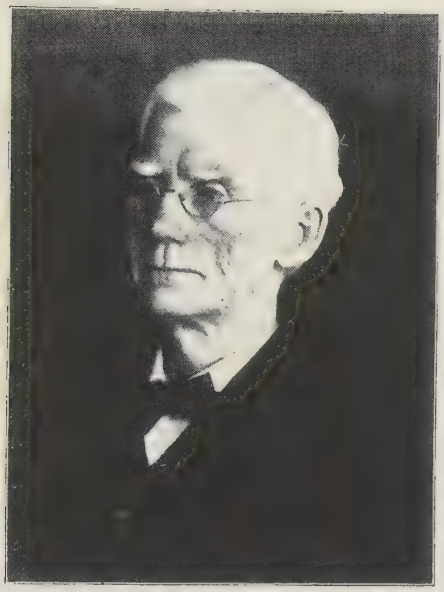
He was a member of the original Natural Gas Company of Lancaster, acting as its Vice-President, and later served three additional terms as Trustee of this company.

Mr. Getz was a member of the 114th Ohio regiment from 1862 to 1865 in the Civil War, and is properly proud of his honorable discharge from his country's service. In 1881 he organized the Mt. Pleasant Guards and for eight years was its honored Captain.

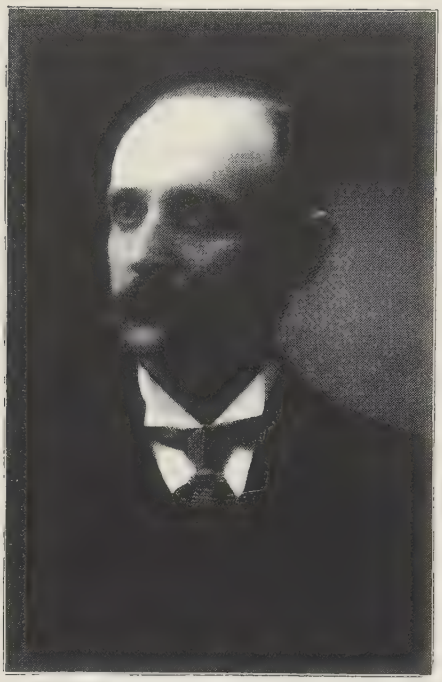
Mrs. Getz was before her marriage Miss Clara C. Ream, of Lancaster.

JOSEPH W. STEWART.

In 1848, in Jacksontown, over in Licking County, and right in midsummer, August 4, Sheriff Joseph W. Stewart was born.

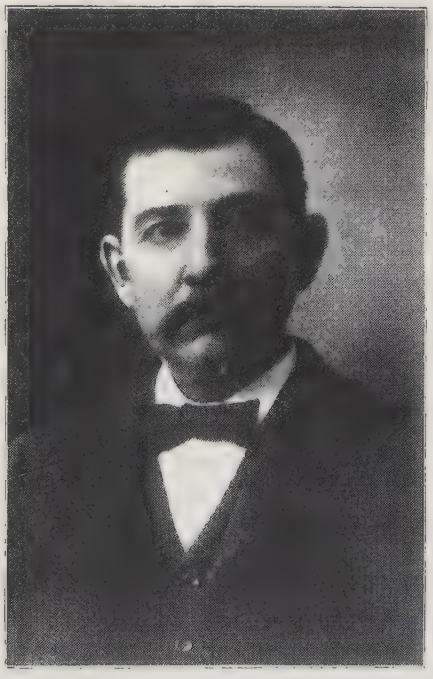


CAPT. J. M. SUTPHEN.
Clerk of Natural Gas Plant.



H. T. MECHLING.
City Clerk.

LOUIS J. SNYDER.
Superintendent of Water-Works.



JOSEPH W. STEWART.
Ex-Sheriff.

Like his neighbors, he went to the district school, and even now will tell you which of the teachers whipped him the hardest, and of the many pranks he played, for which he deserved all he got.

Leaving school, he served for two years behind the counter of a local dry goods store, and then for three years followed Horace Greeley's advice—"Go West, young man"—locating in Kansas City and afterward in Denver.

But Ohio called him and "Home, Sweet Home," beckoned, and, in 1872, we find him again in Fairfield County, and the following year he married Miss Alice Parr.

For a time he conducted a grocery business at Newark, but in 1881 removed to Pleasantville, Ohio, opening a general warehouse.

In 1896 he was elected Sheriff, and in 1898 was again honored with the office.

LOUIS J. SNYDER

Was born in Lancaster, Ohio, October 23, 1859, receiving his education in the public schools of the city, and supplementing same with a three years' course in a private German school.

Later he attended a commercial college, and at the age of seventeen began business for himself at the south-east corner of Main Street and Canal, his line of trade being groceries, to which he added coal, lime, and cement.

In 1886 he was appointed Secretary of the Lancaster Water Works Board, the system being then comparatively in its infancy, there being but six miles of pipe.

Later, in addition to the Secretary's duties, he was made Superintendent, owing to his thorough knowledge of the work and its requirements, and has seen the plant grow to almost three times the number of miles of pipe, and under his administration the massive reservoir has been built, and the entire system made one of the best in the State.

He was an enthusiast on natural gas and its development for Lancaster's good, and was one of the first stockholders in the original company when same was organized in 1885. This was the plant and franchise afterward purchased by the city.

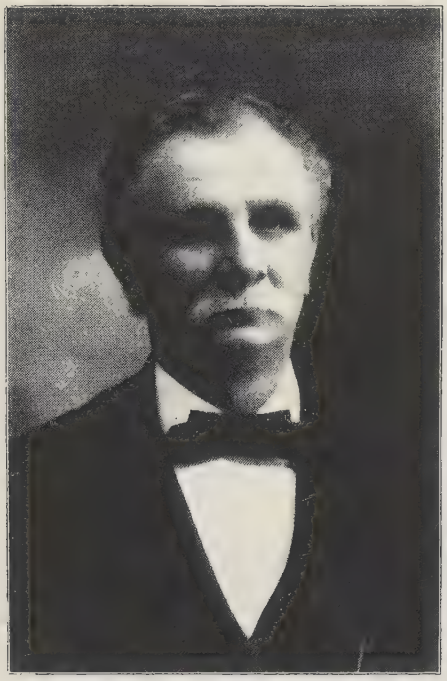
Always appreciating the resources of his native city, he is a reliable real estate dealer, being well acquainted with the values of property throughout the entire county, and through him, and the advice he has freely given, many a young man in Lancaster now has his own home.

Mr. Snyder is a Jacksonian Democrat, and has always taken great interest in politics pertaining to Lancaster.

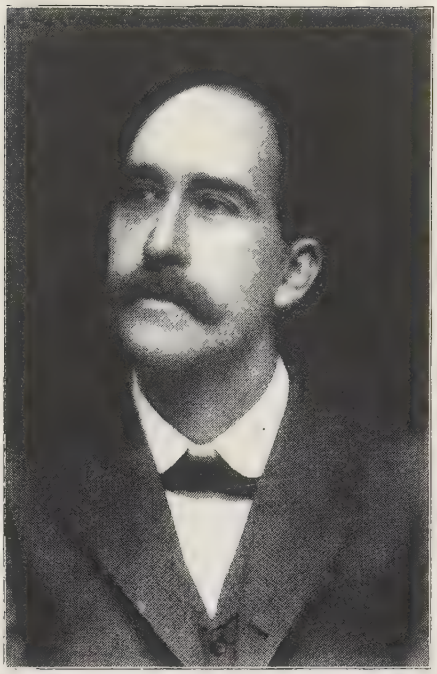
He counts his friends by the score and stands by them every time.

HON. GEORGE EWING.

It was said during one period of Rome, that "to have been a Roman was greater than a King," and so in Ohio, in Lancaster, to have relationship with this honorable family by blood or marriage ties was, indeed, good fortune.



N. BONNER.
Water-Works Trustee.



C. LEHMEN.
Water-Works Trustee.

GEORGE EWING.
Member State Board of Pardons.

ROBERT H. SHARP
Representative.

The reason for this distinction lay not in blueness of blood or superiority of lineage, for many of the Ewings were the plain, honest, old-school gentlemen with only these qualifications to greatness; but it is true that many of the name distinguished themselves above their fellows, and having rendered service or reflected special credit on the town of their birth, are entitled to the consideration given them at home and abroad.

Of the Ewings justly entitled to such honors is the present member of the State Board of Pardons, George Ewing. He was born in Washington, D. C., June 3, 1865, his father being Major-Gen. Hugh Ewing. He obtained his education at St. Vincent's College, Pittsburg, later graduating at the Cincinnati Law School, gaining admittance to the Bar in 1888.

He settled in Lancaster where he soon took a foremost rank in his profession, and although politically a Democrat, he was popular with all his fellow townsmen, and a Republican Governor of Ohio (McKinley) in 1892 made a place for him on the special bi-partisan commission to investigate and report upon the financial condition of the Ohio Boys' Industrial School, and in 1895 he was named as a member of the Ohio State Board of Pardons.

Mr. Ewing was married in 1892 to Miss Agnes Donuhoe, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, and has an interesting family—two daughters, Ruth and Udell, also twin sons, Thomas Donuhoe and Hugh Muskell.

Mr. Ewing is justly proud of his ancestry, and especially that that one whose name he bears, and who was none other than his great-grandfather, was one of General Washington's lieutenants, passing that awful Winter at Valley Forge, and commanding a battery of artillery at the Battle of Brandywine. History records the personal bravery of this man, and that "his command materially contributed to the repulse of the enemy" on the occasion in question.

The subject of our sketch has in his possession a diary, quaint and full of interest, written by this elder George Ewing during the trying Revolutionary days, and "Sons and Dames" have turned its time-stained pages, applauding the true and modest recitals therein contained, congratulating themselves meanwhile on the blessings of being well born.

George Ewing is a grandson of the elder Thomas Ewing, in itself sufficient honor to have mention made of his descendant did not other reasons occasion same. A man of marked character and convictions, Thomas Ewing espoused the Whig cause and was twice Senator from Ohio, and also Secretary of the Treasury under the elder Harrison (a more extended record will be found elsewhere in this book).

Major-General Ewing, the father of George Ewing, served with distinction in the Union army throughout the Civil War, and was made Minister to Holland during the administration of President Johnson.

Two of George Ewing's uncles, Thomas and Charles, were generals during the Rebellion, acquitting themselves with honor on the field, and adding to those laurels as lawyers and statesmen after their return from the war.

Mr. Ewing numbers among his kinsmen the late James G. Blaine, John and William T. Sherman, three names meaning as much in American history as those of any others in its halls of fame.

George Ewing's mother was Henrietta Young, a daughter of one of Maryland's oldest families. It is told of her ancestry that they came to America with Lord Baltimore, one of

them being a Commissioner of the Crown. Large land owners themselves, the early Youngs assisted in the settlement of Maryland, but early realized the injustice done the colonies and became loyal supporters of the Revolution, even fighting for independence with their friend and neighbor George Washington.

Mr. Ewing has had all the advantages of travel in this and foreign lands. He and his family have spent several years in Europe.

He has for a number of years been closely identified with the Young Men's Institute, being a member of the Grand Council and the President of its local Council.

He believes in Lancaster—past, present and future—and is enthusiastic in his efforts for the welfare and upbuilding of the city.

ROBERT H. SHARP.

If it is true that some are born to greatness, it would likewise seem true that some are born legislators — at least, the subject of this sketch might so insist, for, from the days of the first meeting in the new State House of the General Assembly of Ohio, when his great grandfather was an honored member of that body, down through his grandfather, a member from Muskingum County, and his father from Fairfield County in 1880 and again in 1882, and lastly Robert H. Sharp, elected in 1900, there has been one of the family in this branch of the State Government.

Born in 1871, October 22, educated in the common schools and the Ohio State University, Columbus, he entered active business at twenty, associating himself with his father in his extensive quarries. In 1895 Miss Rosa Deeds became his wife, and their happy home was established at Sugar Grove, where they still reside.

Mr. Sharp is the youngest member of the Ohio Legislature, being but twenty-nine years of age, another evidence that it is the young man of to-day that is responsible for much of the increased activity in every walk of life.

JAMES C. MOCK

Was born in Lancaster on the 23d of May, 1863, during the great war excitement which took his father to the front, and it was on his return from fighting for the flag that the family removed to the country near Lancaster, where James' childhood was passed. Not as robust as his companions, he was twelve years old before he began a regular attendance at school, but his active and observing mind had long ere this received tutoring which many boys failed to obtain with added years in the school-room. Completing the High School course at nineteen years of age, he began teaching, and for six years was successful in that calling. A mercantile life offering some attractions, he entered the employ of Charles Oberle at Carroll, Ohio, and later became connected with the Fairfield Agricultural Society, where, for sixteen years, no Fall meeting would have been quite complete without Mr. Mock's presence, so thoroughly has he identified himself with the Association. In November, 1899, he was elected County Recorder, entering upon his three years' term September 3, 1900.

AD. H. GINDER

Was born near the City of Lancaster, in Greenfield Township, Fairfield County, Ohio, January 4, 1835. His early life was spent on the farm and attending the common school in District No. 1. At the age of sixteen he attended school at Fairfield Union Academy, at nineteen commenced teaching, and for twelve terms was in charge of Districts Nos. 1 and 2, Greenfield Township, near his old home. He took an active part in politics, and was elected Assessor for a number of years. In 1875 he made a visit to the far West; returning in 1880, was appointed Enumerator for Greenfield Township, and did some special work for the Census Department that year. Removing to Lancaster in 1889, he was appointed Deputy Auditor, and held the position for six years. He was elected County Auditor in 1894, receiving the highest vote on the ticket at the general election. He was reëlected in 1897. His present term will expire October 21, 1901. Mr. Ginder resides at Lancaster, and is much interested in the development of the city.

W. J. FRITZ.

W. J. Fritz, Clerk of Court, was born in Liberty Township, Fairfield County, Ohio, about thirty-five years ago. He early manifested a strong desire for an education. Having attended the common schools until about sixteen, he took a brief course in the Baltimore High School, and was granted a certificate to teach at the age of eighteen. He has been engaged in this profession ever since, having taught in his home district for a period of ten years. In the Spring of 1888 he was elected Assessor of his township, filling that office with marked ability for a term of two years. In 1893 he again entered the political arena as a candidate for "Clerk of Courts," and after a hard-fought battle was defeated by only a few votes by the late lamented Edson L. Shaw. In November, 1900, he was elected to this office. Mr. Fritz has always been an active Democrat and a tireless worker in the promulgation of the principles of his party.

By his force of character, correct habits and genial manner he has won for himself a host of warm friends and supporters, who think him well qualified to fill the position to which he aspires.

GEORGE H. MILLER

Was born near Baltimore, Fairfield County, just two days after Christmas in the year 1863. Receiving the best education possible at the district and high schools, he became a close reader, and fitted himself for a teacher, handling the birch for eight years in the immediate vicinity of his early home.

Later he became a salesman for G. W. Kumler, but in 1894, yielding to the wishes of a considerable number of his friends, he became Deputy County Treasurer, serving in that capacity for four years, when he was elected County Treasurer, even being given the second term, which will not expire until 1902.

A. B. KIEFABER

Was born in Oakland, Fairfield County, January 24, 1857. His father, for many years a merchant of Oakland, was a German by birth. His mother was of Westchester County,

New York, revolutionary stock, and Mr. Kiefaber numbers among his ancestry, on the maternal side, several whose names are familiar to the readers of American history.

The subject of our sketch received his education in the public schools, and at the National Normal University of Lebanon, Ohio, where he graduated in both the classical and scientific courses, receiving the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Arts. His early manhood was spent with his father in the store. Later he began teaching, and soon rose to the front rank in his profession. He served as a member of the County Board of School Examiners six years, was Principal of Crawfis Institute three years, and December 23, 1893, was granted a life certificate by the State Board of School Examiners. He served for eleven years as Justice of the Peace in Clear Creek and Amanda Townships. In 1889 he began the study of law with Gen. John G. Reeves, of Lancaster. He was admitted to practice in the Courts of Ohio October 8, 1891, and in the Federal Courts December 5, 1898. At the November election of 1899 Mr. Kiefaber was elected Probate Judge of this county, and took charge of his office February 9, 1900.

HON. JOHN G. REEVES.

Coming of a line of highly endowed and gifted ancestry, it need only be stated to a long-time Lancastrian "He is John Graybill's grandson," as an excuse for the repeating of history.

The biographies of these two men, though separated by sixty years of time, seem strange duplicates of one another, even to the presidency of both over the Common Pleas Court of Fairfield County.

Judge Graybill was from a young man prominent in official life at Lancaster, holding successively the offices of Justice of the Peace in Greenfield Township, County Commissioner, in the 30's represented Fairfield in the Ohio Legislature, and later was made Judge on the Common Pleas Bench.

A gentlemen of the old school, of sterling integrity, he attracted as his personal friends Judge Chaney, Governor Medill and Hon. Thomas Ewing, while his service in the war of of 1812 with General George Sanderson entitled him to the honorable mention, which he ever treasured as a valued possession.

Instinctively do the old proverbs, "A chip off the old block," "Like father, like son," come to our minds as we compare with this record that of Judge Graybill's distinguished grandson, the Hon. John G. Reeves.

As a lad it was plain to be seen that his natural bent was the law, and after a thorough foundation took up its study, and was promptly admitted to the Lancaster Bar. In 1867 he was made City Solicitor, followed in 1871 by election to the office of Prosecuting Attorney for his home county, holding this position for six years.

The very excellent work done in these offices but called attention to Mr. Reeves as a criminal lawyer, and for a number of years his reputation at home and abroad was largely along this line, as well as handling the legal work of some of the largest corporations of the State

Perhaps it was this wide knowledge of the law that made him the logical candidate for Judge of his Judicial District without opposition, and it was a satisfaction to him and his

friends when he was elected by so generous a majority and with little distinction as to politics—it was as if born to greatness, achieving it, and having greatness thrust upon him.

It is hardly necessary to recount how fully he is meeting the expectations of all concerned, and knowing ones are even predicting added honors for one meriting them so fully

Like his grandfather again, Judge Reeves was a soldier, promptly answering his country's call and serving through the Civil War.

FRANK W. RAITZE

Was born in Hamburg, Ohio, November 8, 1857, receiving his education at the very excellent schools of his native town. In 1876 he removed to the county seat, engaging in business, first, with Hoffman & Schleckman, and later, with William Klinge. Here, while attending carefully to the details of a growing grocery business, he was not slow in making friends, and in 1880 it seemed but the natural course of events that he should engage in that business on his own account.

He wisely selected as his partner in this venture Mr. George Rushie, and the desirable location at Mill and Columbus streets, where for five years

> "He measured out the sugar and the coffee and the tea
> For all the people of Fairfield County,
> And did it so well"—

That somebody else wanted the business worse than they, and they sold out, purchasing the mineral water plant of Mayer & Becker, and for fifteen years have given a good account of themselves and their effervescing product.

Always interested in politics, in the Spring of 1900 Mr. Raitze's Democratic friends nominated him for Sheriff, and it is needless to say he was elected and with votes to spare.

He began his official duties January 7, 1901, and already his predecessors have reason to look to their laurels.

Mr. Raitze is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias, a member of the English Lutheran Church, and believes first, last, and all the time in Lancaster, the Wild Rose of Fairfield.

JACOB SIMON.

On New Year's day, in 1839, in Pleasant Township, was born a boy whose entire life has been identified with Fairfield County, and who at the present time is one of her honored County Commissioners.

The ancestors of Jacob Simon migrated from Pennsylvania in the early days, and were pioneers in Pleasant Township, but their reputation as honest farmers, thorough and thrifty, is still remembered in the neighborhood of the old homestead.

After finishing the county school, young Simon was inducted into the secrets of an all-round agriculturist, and when in 1862 he and Miss Sarah Jane Shaeffer, of Madison Township, concluded to make a home of their own, he might well have been photograped as The Ohio Farmer.

In the Fall of 1900 Mr. Simon was elected County Commissioner, and the choice was, indeed, a case of the office seek the man, and an honor most worthily bestowed.

THEODORE SHALLENBERGER

Was born in Clear Creek Township, Fairfield County, December 20, 1851. His ancestors were among the early settlers of the County, his grandfather, Michael Shallenberger, having emigrated from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1801. His father, Samuel Shallenberger, was born in Clear Creek Township, Fairfield County, in 1803. His mother's ancestors were natives of England, having emigrated to this country in 1812, coming to Ohio in 1833. Theodore was raised on the farm which his grandfather obtained from the Government, spending his early days as a farmer boy and attending the district school. He resided on the old place until a few years ago, when he removed to Walnut Township, Fairfield County. After five years of exile he returned to a portion of the home farm in Madison Township, where he still resides, and which he insists is good enough for him. He was nominated and elected County Commissioner by the Democratic party in 1895, and re-elected in 1898. Aside from official duties, Mr. Shallenberger is devoted to farming and stock-raising, being a great lover of domestic animals, especially horses.

A. E. BRETZ.

On May 25, 1844, in Fairfield County, was born A. E. Bretz, the subject of our sketch.

His great-great-grandfather, Jacob Bretz, emigrated from Germany in 1732, landing at Philadelphia, September 25th, of that year. He settled at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, remaining there until 1800, when with his family he removed to what is now Fairfield County, being one of the first west-bound travelers over Zane's Trace. He located in Raccoon Valley, in Berne Township.

The nearest school-house was one and one-half miles distant from his father's house, and young Bretz when ten years old began "surveying" by tramping this distance night and morning.

The school privileges of that early day were none of the best, and to improve on the advantages possible nearer home, he concluded to lengthen his daily walk to eight miles, that he might attend old Lafayette Academy, in West Rushville. This was in 1859, and after one year here, being then sixteen years of age, he was employed as teacher of one of the districts at the liberal salary of $10 per month.

Later, he attended school at Pleasantville, during Spring and Fall, teaching during the Winter, thus paying his way and securing an education which would put to the blush many whose advantages were vastly greater.

He was a teacher for twenty-six years, and his pupils are scattered in almost every State in the Union. They are the best examples of the thoroughness of his work.

He was appointed Deputy County Surveyor in 1892, and elected to the office in 1894. His present term will expire in September, 1901.

CHRIS. KELLER.

If the enterprise of a city must be summed up in a single individual as typical of the entire community, who better could stand for Lancaster than the President of its Board of Trade, Chris. Keller.

A young man—born December 26, 1865, he left his studies at the Lancaster Public Schools when but fifteen, and entered his father's employ, where he soon showed the pluck and push that entitled him to succeed to the business.

Having a marked appreciation of judicious advertising, he soon built up a traffic that surprised even himself, until, following his modern methods, the spacious ware-house adjoining the store on Columbus street became a necessity.

In 1899 Mr. Keller erected the store on Maple and Main streets, at once a delight to himself and his fellow-townsmen, because of its handsome fittings.

Two stories and of brick, it is as inviting from its exterior as one finds on entering this uniquely planned and convenient business house.

It is a monument to Mr. Keller's enterprise, and of his confidence in Lancaster, and the future of the eastern portion of the city.

E. H. BININGER

Was born in Lancaster, January 4, 1851, and as man and boy could give you many interesting bits of Fairfield County history.

He attended school in his native town, but when quite a lad concluded he wanted to go to work and secured a job on Smith's Broom Corn Farm.

In 1867 he found a desirable opening in a bakery business in Newport, Kentucky, but remained there only a year, when, returning to Lancaster, he went to work for Jacob Keller, the grocer. Later, Fred Mayer purchased Mr. Keller's establishment, but Bininger was one of the fixtures, and continued to do business at the old stand.

In 1869 Beery, Brown & Co., dry goods, made Mr. Bininger an offer, and until June, 1874, he worked for them, when, his old employer, Mr. Mayer dying, the very desirable grocery business was for sale, and no one so apt to succeed with it as the boy who had grown up with it; so Mr. Bininger bought it, enlarged it from time to time, until to-day it is the largest department store in the city.

In spite of the exactions of his growing business, Mr. Bininger has found time to serve as Councilman for fifteen years, being President of that body for two terms.

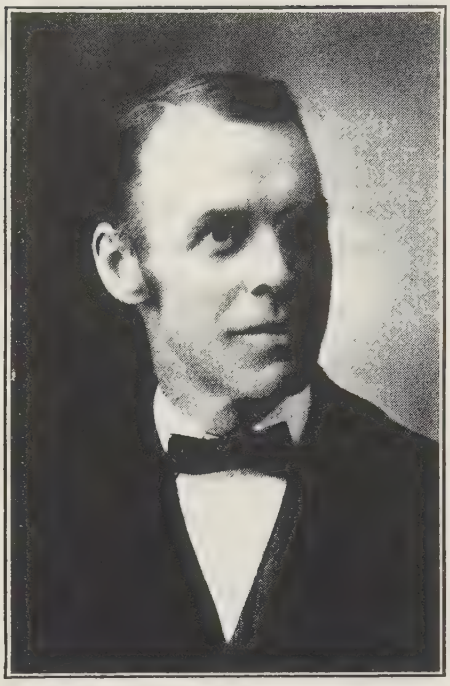
As Secretary of the Board of the Soldiers' Relief Commission for Fairfield County, he has served for ten years, being appointed to that position by the County Court.

He is one of the most zealous members of the Board of Trade, having been one of its charter members.

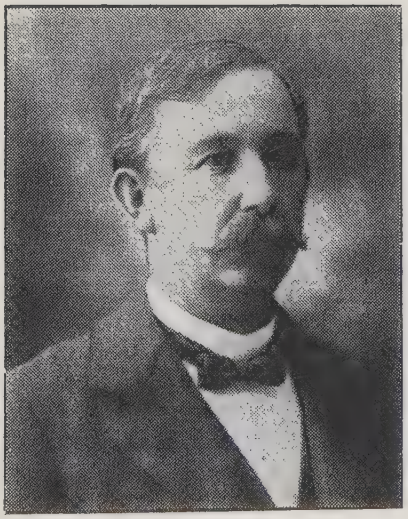
Mr. Bininger is an authority on values and other monetary interests of the County, making him of value as a Director and Vice-President of the Farmers and Citizens Bank.

Besides being one of the largest owners of real estate in Lancaster (some fourteen pieces are listed on the Tax Duplicate), he has large farming interests in Fairfield and adjoining counties. His stock farm in Walnut Township is worthy of special mention.

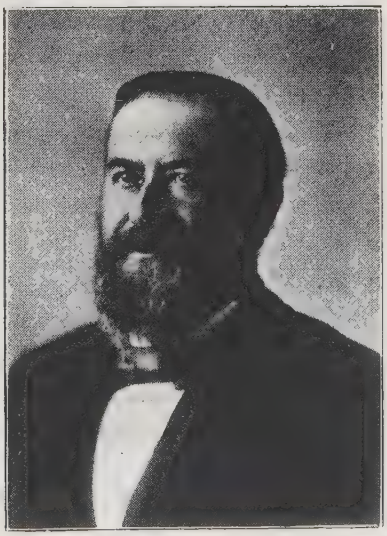
CHRIS. KELLER.
President of Board of Trade.



CHAS. H. TOWSON.
Secretary Board of Trade.



E. H. BININGER.



BENJAMIN DUM.

BOARD OF TRADE

He was married in 1876, to Miss Clara McManamy, daughter of Mr. James McManamy, and has three sons and one daughter.

He is Treasurer of the Order of Elks, which in itself commends him to the casual reader, since it is well known they select their membership from only the Best People On Earth.

Mr. Bininger has always been a warm supporter of the Young Men's Institute, being the first President of that organization and always the friend of the young men.

CHARLES H. TOWSON.

Charles H. Towson was born June 28, 1851, in Lancaster, Ohio, where he has since resided. His early boyhood days were spent in the Lancaster Public Schools, where he entered the High School, but was unable to complete the entire course, circumstances requiring him to seek employment. For three years he worked at the carpenter trade, with the firm of Orman Brothers. The Winter of the third year the plant was closed for lack of work, and he engaged to solicit insurance for the Ohio Farmers Insurance Company.

Later in that year he embarked in fire insurance for himself, and for twenty-eight years has pursued that business, representing some of the largest financial companies in this country and Europe, many of which have been in his office during all that period.

Early in his business career he invested his earnings in out-lying lots. He made the first subdivision of what is now known as The Hop Company's Addition to the city, building houses, and selling them on the monthly installment plan.

In his early days he took quite an active part in various secret and benevolent orders, being one of the charter members of Mt. Pleasant Lodge, No. 48, K. P., and still retains his membership in that order. Also a member of Charity Lodge, No. 7, I. O. O. F. Past Chief Patriarch of Hock Hocking Encampment, No. 28. Member of the Mystic Circle and of Royal Arcanum; also member of the Lancaster Athletic Club. He has found time to serve as a member of the City Council four years from the Fourth Ward, and while a member of that body was Chairman of the Public Property and Finance Committee.

The Public Parks at the Square were improved under the direction of his committee.

Eight years ago the Square Deal Savings and Loan Company was launched, with Mr. Towson as Secretary, and he has continued in that position to the present time. The company is among the financial institutions of the city. For one year he was President of the Lancaster Board of Trade, assisting in re-organizing that body. For the last two years he has been its Secretary.

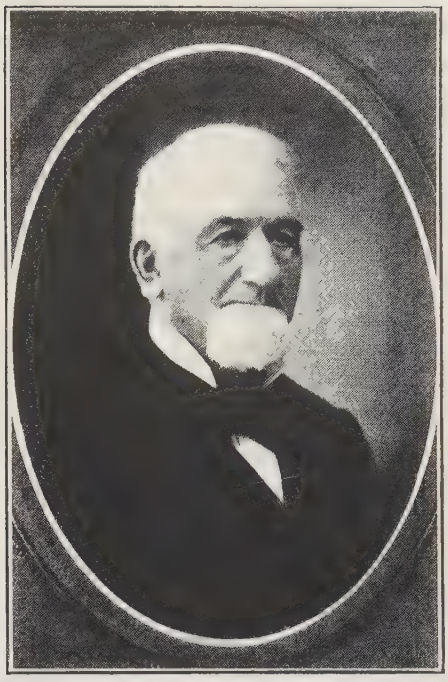
He is interested in the Union Mission Sunday School on the West side, being elected this year as Superintendent.

Recently, together with Mr. C. P. Cole and William L. Martin, he became owner of the Lancaster Bank, the oldest institution of its kind in the city, and is now its Vice-President.

W. C. STRETTON.

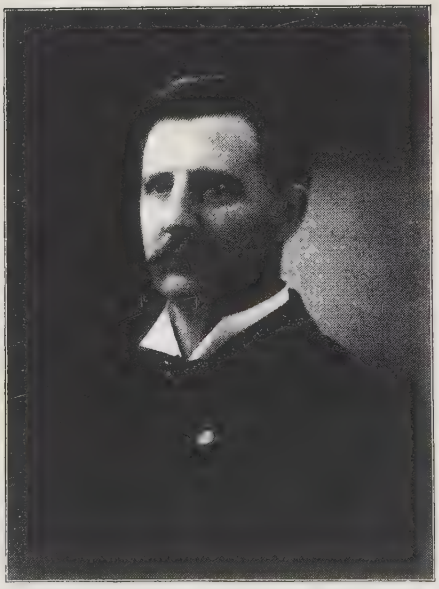
Among the familiar sounds of his childhood was "God Save the Queen," for he was born in Ontario, Canada, July 28, 1855.

W. C. STRETTON.



JOHN C. HITE.

PHILIP MARKS.



GUST. A. KRAEMER.

Educated in the Dominion, he removed to "the States" when eighteen years old, engaging in the oil and natural gas business, a lucrative pursuit which has commanded his attention to the present time.

He first visited Lancaster in May, 1887, to complete Gas Well No. 1, and he also drilled in the celebrated well, "The Old Man Himself," which proved a gusher with 17,000,000 cubic feet a day, the record breaker for the world.

Mr. Stretton drilled sixty wells in the Corning District, and thirty additional in Wood County, Ohio, during the Summer of 1900.

COL. JOHN C. HITE

Was born on a farm near Pleasantville, Fairfield County, Ohio, and at nineteen years of age began teaching the school in his native village, a work which occupied his attention for four consecutive terms.

It was largely due to his enthusiasm that the Fairfield Union Academy was erected, and he was the first Secretary and a Director in that institution.

In 1865 he was elected Colonel of the Fourth Ohio Militia.

In the Fall of 1868 he discontinued his farm and removed to Lancaster, purchasing the book store of Tuthill & Rigby, and after two years of successful business sold his store, purchasing a half interest in the Ohio Eagle, a popular newspaper conducted by Mr. Thomas Wetzler. As a newspaper man he was a success for five years.

In 1873 he became Auditor of Fairfield County, serving two successive terms, at the close of which the Auditor of State, Hon. James Williams, complimented the neat reports presented and the manner in which Fairfield County records had been kept.

In the Spring of 1878 Colonel Hite was appointed Superintendent of the "Ohio Reform Farm," this while Richard M. Bishop was Governor of Ohio. He was reappointed under Governors Foster, Hoadly and Campbell, serving in all six and a half years. Through Colonel Hite's efforts the name of the institution was changed by legislative act from "Ohio Reform Farm" to "Boys Industrial School," thus removing, as much as possible, the prison odium conveyed by the former title. Since leaving the 'School' the Colonel has devoted much of his time to journalism.

He is a zealous Odd Fellow, having joined the order in 1851, and has passed the chairs in both the Subordinate and Encampment Lodges, taken the Past Grand Degree in the former, and Past Patriarchial in the latter, and has always been a consistent and enthusiastic member of the Order.

He was a charter member of Columbia Lodge, No. 27, Knights of Honor, of Lancaster, its first Grand Representative in the Grand Lodge of the State, having been twice reëlected, and at present holds that office.

GUSTAVUS A. KRAEMER.

The parents of Gust. A. Kraemer were Otto W. and Christina Kraemer, well remembered in Lancaster by the older citizens, they having been residents here since 1833. Here three children were born, including Gustavus, whose birthday was October 21, 1860. Sent

to the public schools, he grew up much as boys do in smaller towns, knowing everybody from the tramp to the policeman and the judge on the bench, fearing nobody in his desire for a good time, and having it, too, you may be quite sure.

Gaining thus a perfect knowledge of Lancaster, past and present, he was early an authority touching both the city and farm lands; could tell you promptly the history of most any piece of real estate under discussion, so, as naturally turns the needle to the pole, Gust. Kraemer and the real estate business gravitated the one toward the other, and with the addition of a reliable line of insurance companies Mr. Kraemer's offices in Lancaster are known throughout Fairfield and adjoining counties wherever faithful service and fair dealing are appreciated. To Mr. Kraemer belongs the no mean distinction of having organized the first Board of Trade of Lancaster, and later of reorganizing it on lines which have secured for the city a most desirable impetus and growth.

CHARLES MCCLELLAN STRICKLER

Was born March 11, 1862, in Fairfield County, Ohio, where he has ever since resided. His early life was spent on the farm and in attendance upon the local schools. Later he became a teacher, and in 1887 graduated from the University of Michigan in the same class with Webster Davis, who has acquired an international reputation as an orator and a champion of the struggling Boer Republics. Admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, he has, since 1889, engaged in the practice of law at Lancaster. He also devotes a portion of his time to the management of his fine farm of over 400 acres of land, situated in the fertile Clear Creek Valley, where he produces large numbers of fat cattle and swine of the best quality. He calls his country seat "Clovermaize," and derives pleasure, health and profit from his rural pursuits. His habits are studious and literary; he reads much, is an entertaining and forcible speaker, a facile writer, an ardent lover of music and art, and he has traveled extensively. He is also in touch with some of the foremost reform movements of the day, and his counsels are much sought after in this behalf. Salmon P. Chase and Wendell Phillips are his models of great Americans.

ABRAM R. EVERSOLE

Is a son of Mr. Abram Eversole, a pioneer of Fairfield County, who died February 3, 1890. He studied law under the late Col. John M. Connell, and was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio on April 4, 1876. He actively practiced law until 1884, when he became editor and proprietor of the Fairfield County Republican. Under his management it has prospered until it has the largest circulation of any Republican newspaper in the county.

Mr. Eversole has always been an ardent admirer of President McKinley. On November 7, 1891, he placed Major McKinley's name and picture at the masthead of his paper as his choice for the Presidency in 1892, being the first paper in the country to do so. That issue also contained an editorial advocating Major McKinley for the Presidency, and supported him with the same earnestness in 1896, and again in 1900.

BAR ASSOCIATION.

A. R. EVERSOLF
THOMAS H. DALSON.
A. I. VORYS

GEORGE E. MARTIN.
CHARLES M. STRICKLER
JAMES W. MILLER

JOSEPH S. SITES.
JAMES M. FERRELL
ROBERT L. GILLIAM

Bar Association.

E. C. RUTTER. M. A. DAUGHERTY. BROOKS E. SHELL
WM. DAVIDSON. L. O. BINCKLEY. L. G. SILBAUGH. J. M. SHALLENBERGER.
J. TRAFFORD BRASEE. JOHN S. BRASEE. DAVID E. SITES.
JOHN H. LITTRELL. C. C. PICKERING. WM. DAUGHERTY. OTTO BEELES.
VAN A. SNIDER. H. C. DRINKLE. L. L. WAGNER.

F. W. WRIGHT.

Another of our ex-county officials who is a son of old Fairfield, is F. W. Wright. He was born in Berne Township, April 23, 1857.

In search of an education he attended the public schools of the county, and later the Normal School at Carroll, Ohio, then under the able management of Profs. W. H. Hartsough and Dan Danelhy. Having finished his course, his first occupation was in the drug store of R. F. Baker at Carroll, and, after perhaps two years in that capacity, accepted a position in the general store of H. F. Doomy, where he remained until an opening presented itself, when he established a grocery business in Carroll, and some five years later opened up a creamery in connection with his large and successful farming interests.

In the Fall of 1894 he was elected County Recorder, serving in that position for nearly seven years.

FRED. L. MAUGER.

Ohio owes many of her best and most thrifty citizens to the old Keystone State, and no county in Ohio is more in debt to her than Fairfield.

On February 24, 1840, in Berks County, Pennsylvania, was born Fred. L. Mauger. When he was a lad of fourteen his parents moved to Ohio, settling near Lancaster, and four years later removed to Licking County, where they remained until 1865. His education, begun at the country schools of his neighborhood, was completed at Central College, Franklin County. Mr. Mauger, now grown to manhood, remembered his first home in the Buckeye State, and went back to Fairfield County, where he has since lived.

For ten years he has been an active member of the Agricultural Society, and has been a moving spirit in all the annual fairs.

He has been a Trustee of Walnut Township for six years, Land Appraiser at different times, and it was not surprising that in November, 1900, he was elected County Auditor.

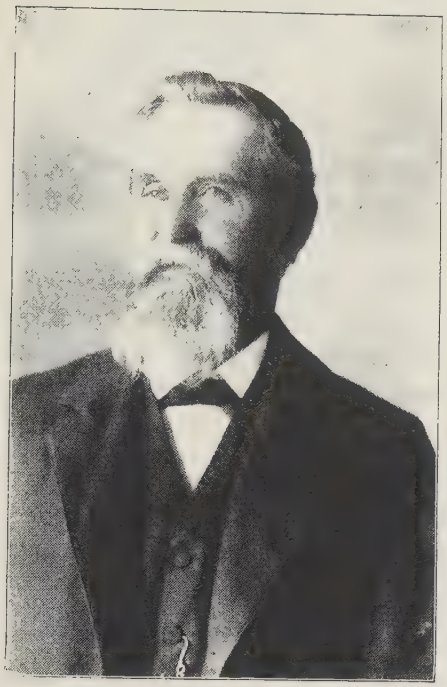
Mr. Mauger has always been a loyal citizen, not only of his adopted State, but of the Union as well; during the war of the Rebellion he was foremost in civil and military matters, serving as Major of the Third Ohio Militia, and at Camp Nicholson, near Cincinnati, he was one of the redoubtable "squirrel hunters" under Captain Hayden during the Morgan raids.

A. J. ARNOLD

Was born on a farm in Greenfield Township, April 17, 1844. He acquired the education possible in a rural community, but in addition became a thorough all-round farmer and quite capable of caring for his own broad acres, which, on attaining his majority, he acquired in the immediate vicinity of his boyhood home.

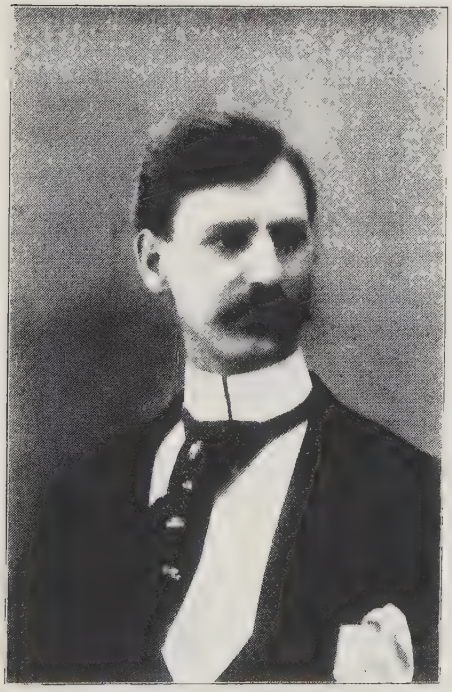
At the age of thirty-three he was appointed Road Commissioner, holding the office for seventeen years, and to his good judgment Fairfield County is indebted for many of its choicest improvements.

He served one term as Trustee of Greenfield Township, and for five and one-half years he acted as Justice of the Peace in the same vicinity.

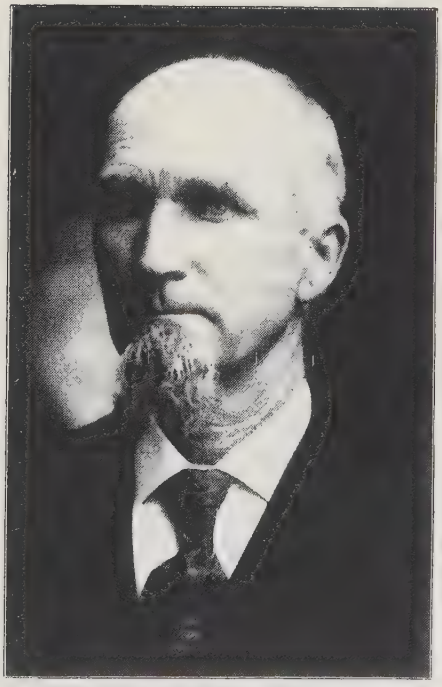


A. J. ARNOLD.
Ex-County Commissioner.

FRANK W. WRIGHT.
Ex-County Recorder.



GEORGE H. HEED.



FRED L. MAUGER
County Auditor Elect

Before he had rounded out a half century of useful life his Democratic friends nominated him for County Commissioner, and for nearly seven years he served in that responsible position.

H. CLINTON BELT,

Now a prominent attorney of Basil, Ohio, is proud of his birth-place, Walnut Township, Fairfield County. His parents, Knisa and Almeda Miller Belt, had a considerable farm in Walnut, and here, on May 27, 1870, their son Clinton was born.

Fitting himself for a teacher, he acquired all the education the local district schools could give him, and presently the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, opened its doors to him, and when he finished that exacting course he was soon in charge of a school, and for twelve years he "taught the young idea how to sprout."

Studying law meanwhile, he was admitted to the Bar October 14, 1898, and located at Basil.

CLAY HARRIS SHAW.

On May 9, 1873, on a farm in Richland Township, County Clerk Clay Harris Shaw was born.

For seventeen years he attended the district school, preparing himself for college at Ada, Ohio, where, in two years, he completed the course of study, and supplemented it by a thorough training at the Zanesville Business College.

His brother, Edson L. Shaw, was at that time County Clerk, and named Clay H. Shaw his Deputy, and so well did he fill the position that, on the death of his brother Edson, the entire bar of Lancaster joined in petitioning the County Commissioners requesting that the subject of our sketch be appointed to the vacancy for the unexpired term. He was the youngest man ever holding the responsible position of County Clerk in Ohio, being but twenty-five when the appointment was made, February 24, 1899.

ROBERT H. CROOK

Was born in Berne Township, Fairfield County, on May 2, 1874.

After leaving school he took naturally to the road as a salesman, first in the employ of J. H. Bellerman, and later with the Model Hat Company, of Chicago.

Of course he was successful, making friends everywhere, but his home ties were stronger, and he gave up his "missionary work" when Hotel Mithoff and mine host Aiken offered him the position of "Chief Jollier" for this hostelry.

Where, up and down the land, does a man feel more at home than at "The Mithoff," and who more than Clerk Crook, with his genial smile and winning ways, is more responsible for it!

Dr. J. J. SILBAUGH.

The Doctor's birthplace is Ironton, Lawrence County, Ohio, and the family Bible gives the date as January 9, 1860.

Attending the Ironton public schools, he graduated there, and was soon ready (1883) for the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, and later received his degree from the cele-

FENWICK EWING.

ROBERT H. CROOK.

H. CLINTON BELT.
Member County Bar Association.

CLAY H. SHAW.
Ex-County Clerk.

brated Bellevue Hospital College of New York City. This was in 1886, and almost immediately he married and located in Royalton, Fairfield County.

He soon built up a most successful practice, and for ten years "the Doctor's buggy" was well known in highway and byway all over the county.

In 1896 Dr. Silbaugh removed to Lancaster, taking attractive offices in the Latta Building, on Main Street. He at once gained the confidence of the people, and his ability as a physician, coupled with a deeply sympathetic nature, making him invaluable in the sick room, endeared him to all with whom he came into professional contact.

JOSEPH P. HERSHBERGER, M. D.

Was born in Fairfield County, Berne Township being the particular locality, and 1855 the year of his nativity.

He owes his education to the public schools of Lancaster, and they must have done well by him since, for eight years, he was a success at Straitsville, Ohio, as a business man in mercantile and mining lines. In 1878 the Homeopathic system of medicine attracted him, and giving some attention thereto, concluded to make it his life work; he entered the Hahnemannian University, graduating in 1881. He at once located among his Lancaster friends, forming a partnership with Dr. F. L. Flowers, proving by his popularity and successful handling of disease that a prophet occasionally has honor in his own country. Mrs. Hershberger was Miss Mary R. Donaldson, of Zanesville, and their home has been brightened by three children.

Dr. Hershberger was elected to the Board of Natural Gas Trustees, serving from 1888 to 1891; was Pension Examiner during President Cleveland's Administration; county physician, including the Infirmary, for several years, and is at present attending physician at the county jail.

These and other honors and positions of trust he has had at the hands of his fellow-citizens, and has at all times done his duty and vindicated the kindly opinions of his friends.

Dr. Hershberger is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and of the Ohio State Medical Society as well.

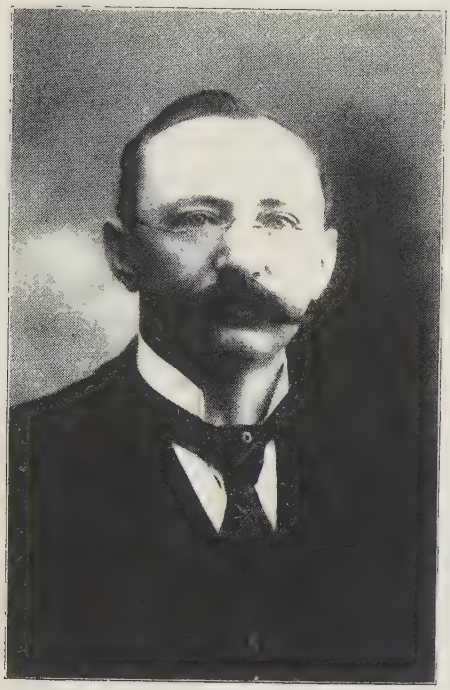
DR. CHARLES FRANKLIN JUNKERMAN.

The subject of our sketch is of Fairfield County origin, having first seen the light of day at Sugar Grove, January 12, 1862.

He attended the village schools until nineteen years of age, when, attracted by the development of electricity, he learned telegraphy, and entered the employ of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad Company.

Everybody knows how busy a life an operator leads, but while leaving none of his duties undone up to 1888, he still found time to read medicine, and matriculated at the Columbus Medical College in 1889 and later at the Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago.

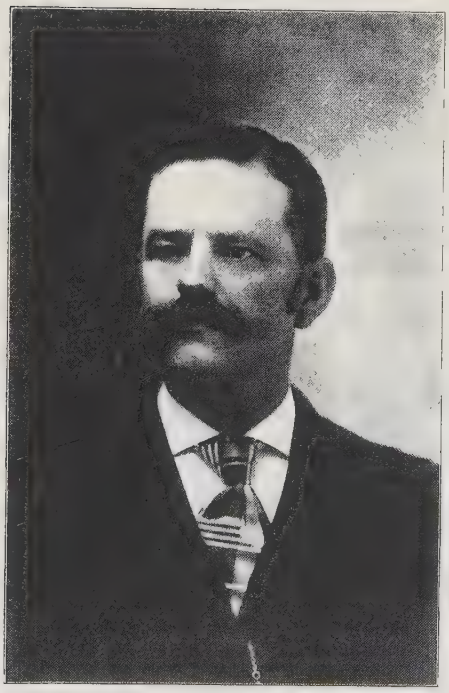
After work in the hospital connected with the last-named school, he settled at Nelsonville, Ohio, where he practiced for eight years, removing to Lancaster, March 1, 1897. He enjoys one of the best practices in Lancaster.



DR. J. J. SILBAUGH.

DR. JOS. P. HERSHBERGER.

DR. G. A. HARMAN.



DR. CHAS. FRANKLIN JUNKERMAN.

DR. CHARLES EDWARD REESE

Is the son of Isaac Reese and grandson of Maurice Reese, who came from Pennsylvania in 1799, and settled about one mile west of Lancaster.

He was born on this original farm, obtaining his education in the country schools and Lancaster High School. Later he went one year to Worthington Academy, finishing at Xenia College, at which institution he afterward held the position of teacher of French for one year.

In 1881 he began the study of medicine, entering the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, graduating in 1885. Immediately he began the practice of his profession at Lancaster, and in 1893 was appointed physician to the Boys Industrial School.

DR. GEORGE W. O'GRADY

Was born in Philadelphia, June 26, 1875, and at nine years of age removed with his parents to Lancaster, where he attended the public schools, graduating from the High School in June, 1895.

Long before this date (1890) he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. P. Hershberger, but as soon as he had finished school he went to the Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, and later, 1896–97, to the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery. He completed his medical course at the Homeopathic College of Cleveland, graduating April 4, 1899. On February 1, 1899, he received the appointment as first assistant house surgeon in the Huron Street (Cleveland) Hospital, and at the date of his graduation he was promoted to senior house surgeon, which position he retained until October, 1900, when he located in Lancaster, taking offices in the Effinger Block.

DR. LEE H. DECOURCY O'GRADY.

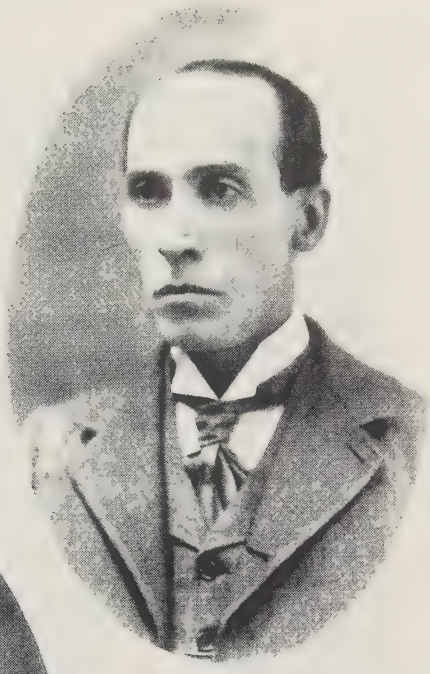
Lee H. DeCourcy O'Grady, D. D. S., was born December 16, 1877, in Petrolia, Butler County, Pennsylvania. He came from the East with his parents in 1884, and received his education in the Lancaster public schools. Graduating from the Dental Department of the Ohio Medical University, April 22, 1900, he opened an office in this city May 1, 1900, at 158½ West Main Street.

DR. J. C. SCOTT.

Dr. Scott is a Lancaster boy for whom his native city has never had cause to blush, but, on the contrary, points to his success in his chosen calling — dentistry — as an incentive to the rising generation and an example of what energy and natural ability can do.

To be sure his father, Dr. Hervey Scott, left him the heritage of a good name, one respected far and near; instead of being handicapped thereby, as is sometimes the case, young Scott seemed determined not to tarnish his family honor, but to add more laurels thereto. His record at school in Lancaster and at the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, at Cincinnati, is one to be proud of, and included plenty of hard work, otherwise he could not have taken the high standing in his profession at his old home, for at Lancaster, as

DR. J H. STUCKEY.



DR. CHAS. E. REESE.

DR. W. C. GRAHAM.

DR. GEORGE W. O'GRADY.

DR. LEE H. DeCOURCY O'GRADY.

elsewhere, "a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country." But true merit "got there." The third generation "Dr. Scott" is now in training in the person of Dr. J. C. Scott's son Walter, who graduated in dentistry from his father's Alma Mater in May, 1901.

DR. JOHN J. STUCKEY

Was born at Sugar Grove, Ohio, September 7, 1868. He attended the Lancaster public schools, and completed his education with a normal course.

Being offered a position as Deputy under R. F. Brown, Auditor, young Stuckey served in that office until, Dr. E. L. Slocum needing an assistant, he saw an opening which proved his life work.

He studied dentistry for three years with Dr. Scott, graduating from the Ohio Medical University of Columbus in 1896, after which he established himself in a very successful practice in Lancaster, with offices in the Rising Block.

DR. C. W. OUTCALT.

While drums and bugles were calling good men and true, and when

> "Many where the hearts praying for the right,
> And wishing for the war to cease,"

The subject of our sketch was born on September 4, 1864, at Lancaster, Ohio.

Too young to know what it all meant, he only learned from the pages of history in the schools of his native town what thrilling events had silvered the hair of his elders. He only knew 1864 as his birth year; to them it was not only that, but the pivotal year of one of the greatest conflicts the world has ever known.

At seventeen years of age young Outcalt began the study of dentistry, and on May 1, 1886, graduated in his chosen profession at the University of Pennsylvania.

Immediately returning to Lancaster, he began a successful practice, his offices being well and favorably known throughout Fairfield and adjoining counties.

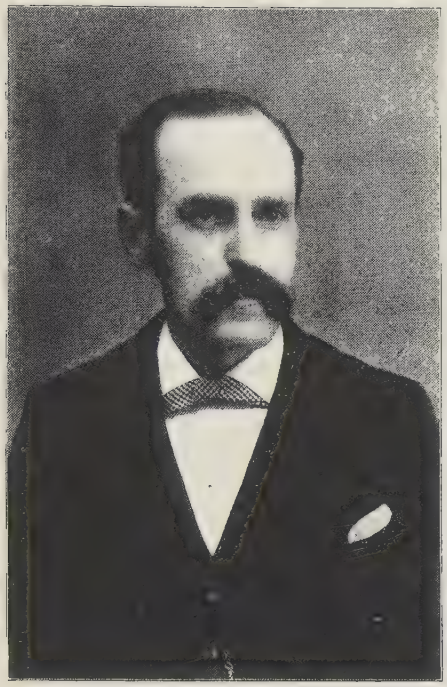
DR. W. C. GRAHAM.

A Fairfield County boy by birth, he gained his education at the district schools until such time as he was ready for the Lancaster High School, where he spent a year fitting himself for the Ohio Normal University at Ada.

The training at the University persuaded him that he had a vocation for teaching, and for three years he was a successful instructor.

In 1893 he went to Philadelphia and began his life work in the Dental College of the University of Pennsylvania. He completed his course in this institution in June, 1889, and was promptly elected Vice-President of the Dental Alumni Association.

He is also a member of both the Ohio and National Dental Associations.



DR. J. C. SCOTT.

DR. J. J. STUCKEY.

DR. C. W. OUTCALT.

DR. E. C REPASS.

In 1894 Dr. Graham joined the Knights of Pythias, rising rapidly to the coveted places in the order; at the present time he is P. C. of Mt. Pleasant Lodge, and Major of the Third Batallion, First Ohio, U. R. K. P.

Not only an affable, congenial gentleman, but thoroughly posted in his profession, the Doctor is an addition to the social and business community of Lancaster, and highly appreciated by all who know him.

DR. E. C. REPASS.

Dr. Repass is not a Buckeye born, the Hoosier State, Spencer, Ind., being responsible for him, his birthday occurring April 3, 1871. The family removed to Ohio when he was eleven years of age, and receiving his education in the public schools, he turned his attention to dentistry, graduating April 6, 1899, from the University at Indianapolis; opening offices on West Main Street, Lancaster, he has made many personal and professional friends by his courtesy and ability.

Chapter V.

The Business Life of a Thriving City, as Exemplified by the Leading Commercial and Manufacturing Interests of Lancaster.

The Hocking Valley Railway.

Always an excellent property and of greatest value to Fairfield County, has, since its re-organization, which occurred March 1st, 1899, made wonderful advancement. Its earning power per mile is greater than any other Ohio road, while, by reason of its light grades and economical management, the operating expenses are reduced to a minimum.

The report for the year ending June 30, 1900, shows that, with a mileage of 340 miles, the earnings were $4,417,266.97, or an increase of a million and a half dollars over any previous year.

DOUBLE TRACK SYSTEM OF THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD AT WILLOW CROSSING.

DEPOT INTERIOR.

DEPOT

FAIRFIELD COUNTY BANK.

The Hocking Valley Railway runs from Toledo, south to Columbus, Athens, Jackson and Pomeroy, with numerous branches throughout the rich bituminous coal-fields of the Hocking Valley, which furnish the major portion of the company's traffic. During the season just closing more than a million tons of coal were transferred to vessels over the company's docks at Toledo, thereby doubling the record of any previous year in the history of this railway.

The management is progressive, and, therefore, is constantly on the alert to secure along its line the locating of manufacturing and other industrial concerns. The wisdom of this policy is manifest in the rapid development of Lancaster and South Columbus as manufacturing centers. The citizens of Lancaster are also enjoying the fruits of Hocking prosperity, through the recent completion of one of the most handsome and complete passenger stations in the State.

The passenger service of the Hocking is the pride of the management as well as of its patrons, who contribute more than $600,000 annually to the Company's revenues. Elegant, broad-vestibuled, gas-lighted and steam-heated trains, with luxurious parlor cars attached, run at frequent and convenient hours on fast schedules over the splendidly ballasted double-tracked system, and no effort is spared to render the transportation of its patrons safe, comfortable and speedy.

The record of the past year fully justifies the common remark that "The Hocking Valley is The Biggest Little Railroad in Ohio."

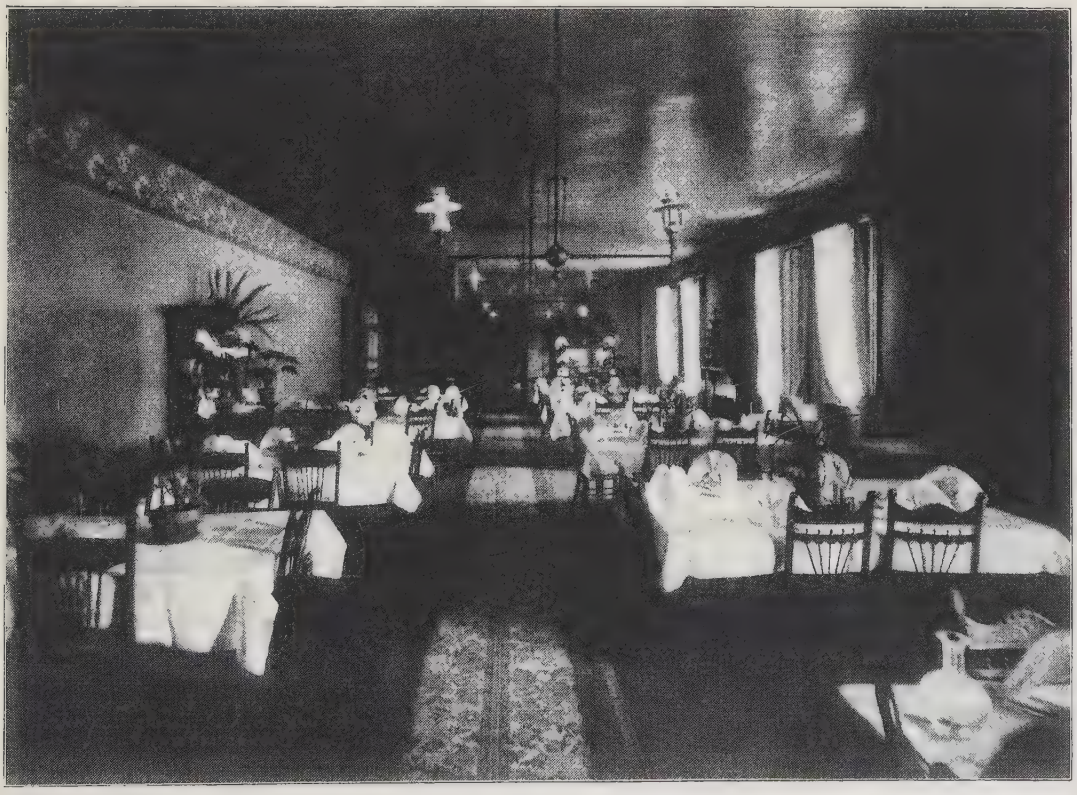
THE FAIRFIELD COUNTY BANK.

The handsome half-tone cuts on the preceding page present views of the home of that model institution, The Fairfield County Bank. Organized in 1875, it has grown to be the strongest financial institution ever located in the County, and for a quarter of a century it has been a most potent factor in the commercial development of the City and County. It is owned by Philip Rising, Henry B. Peters, George P. Rising, Thomas Strode, Henry W. Peters and Thomas N. Griffith. These will be recognized as the most substantial men in the County, being large owners of real estate, both in Fairfield County and elsewhere. The officers are Philip Rising, President; H. B. Peters, Vice-President; George W. Beck, Second Vice-President, and George P. Rising, Cashier; with a Board of Directors consisting of Philip Rising, Thomas Strode, Henry W. Peters, and Thomas H. Griffith.

Under this management the business has been conducted upon the most progressive and liberal lines, consistent with sound banking principles, and its universal popularity has been earned by the unfailing courtesy and attention shown its patrons. The Bank has provided for the protection of its effects and those of its customers by securing the best fire and burglar-proof equipments, the "lock-up" being of the latest and most approved design.

In the great vault, time-locked and guarded, has been provided safety deposit boxes for its customers. It has correspondents in all of the commercial centers of the country, and in the capitals of Europe. It deals extensively in government bonds and other first-class

HOTEL MITHOFF.



HOTEL MITHOFF DINING ROOM.

HILLSIDE HOTEL PARLOR

HILLSIDE HOTEL DINING ROOM.

securities, and is in all respects a modern up-to-date banking institution, in which its owners and patrons take a warranted pride.

HOTEL MITHOFF—J. R. AIKEN.

A true son of the Emerald Isle is the subject of our sketch. Born in County Antrim, Ireland, May 17, 1856, he came to America when fifteen years of age, and in 1874 began life as a hotel clerk.

In 1877 he took charge of the Cataract House in Newberg, Cleveland, Ohio, and was most successful in the conduct of that hostelry until 1879, when he disposed of his interests and leased The Ætna, the leading hotel of Ravenna, Ohio. While there the Maple City House at Norwalk, Ohio, attracted his attention, and he leased it, refitting and refurnishing throughout, and with rare tact worked up a most flattering business, everybody being delighted with the Maple City.

Disposing of this property at a bargain he was slow in again deciding on a good hotel town, and not until he had made a number of trips West and South did he determine on Lancaster. Here he leased two of the leading hotels, The Mithoff and Martin, and his efforts were again crowned with success until 1890, when, with his usual fondness for disposing of his holdings to anybody wanting same worse than he did, he concluded to sell, and, with his family, take a long vacation from the cares attendant on a boniface. With his family he sailed for England in September, 1890, revisiting the "old sod" of County Antrim, and incidentally to study English inns and continental methods of hotel keeping.

Returning to America he leased the Barnett House in Canton, Ohio, which he ran successfully for a number of years.

Through all these changes he found no place had taken so large a hold on his affections as old Lancaster, and in 1899 he returned to this city, taking charge of Hotel Mithoff. With his usual thrift he soon had the place in proper condition, and to-day points with pride to his house as the most complete and attractive in Fairfield or adjoining counties.

HILLSIDE HOTEL.

"There is nothing which has yet been contrived by man by which so much happiness is produced as by a good tavern or inn."

Rare old Samuel Johnson, way back in seventeen hundred and some forgotten odd years, perpetrated the above, and but for its date we would insist it meant exactly the inn which is located on East Main Street in Lancaster, so acurately does it describe Mr. and Mrs. William Goetz's bijou hostelry.

For eighteen years these good "Mine Hosts" have made a home for the wayfarer and catered to the good people of Lancaster.

At first a small private hotel on West Wheeling Street, the business outgrew those modest quarters, and the Z. L. Kreider residence on the Hillside readily adapting itself to

HILLSIDE HOTEL.

their requirements, they there found a suitable location and name for one of the neatest hotel properties in Ohio.

Of course, to get this old landmark into its present desirable shape, many changes, alterations, additions and substractions were necessary, but when at last it was finished, Mr. Goetz proudly invited Lancaster's "four hundred" to gather within its walls, and it has been the scene of revelry, of gaiety and good cheer for many of society's most elegant functions.

Musicians of no mean pretensions, Mr. Goetz at the piano, his wife a vocalist, and frequently with the accompaniment of that excellent organization of more than local fame, the Goetz Orchestra, The Hillside has not only offered the proverbial "refreshment for man and beast," but "feast of reason and flow of soul" has again and again lured the tired traveler to a Sunday in Lancaster.

In addition to her other duties, it has been Mrs. Goetz's pleasure to find time for church work and other benefactions.

For many years she has been the directress of the very capable choir of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, and no entertainment "for sweet charity" or any good cause is quite possible without a conference with the presiding genius of "The Hillside."

MR. CHARLES BAUMAN.

Perhaps the one reason for the success of Mr. Bauman as a butcher is his motto, "Quality, not Quantity."

HILLSIDE HOTEL ENTERTAINMENT HALL.

An exceedingly good judge of cattle, his well-appointed slaughter houses know only the best, and his increasing trade, both wholesale and retail, realize that Bauman's choice cuts are the finest the market affords.

Mr. Bauman was born in Baden, Germany, in 1848. When but seven years old his parents came to America, locating at Lancaster, where Mr. Bauman attended school, and later went to Columbus, Ohio, where he learned the butchering business. Returning to his old home, he was, for nine years, associated with his brother Philip, an expert butcher, and only left his employ in 1880, when he purchased the well-known establishment of George Schweikert on South Columbus Street. Here he has prospered, and by prompt attention, not only to his customer's wants, but to the tidy, sanitary condition of his establishment, he has built up a most desirable trade, and holds the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS.

"She dwelt among the untrodden ways
Besides the Springs of Dove."

If you are in search of the fabled Elixir of Life, the Fountain of Perpetual Youth and Hygeia's Headquarters, let this short hymn of praise direct your footsteps to a quiet spot in Fairfield County called Crystal Springs. It is easy to find, as the many annual visitors

CHRISTMAS ROCKS.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS.

COLUMBUS STREET GROCERY AND WAREHOUSE OF CHRIS. KELLER.

MR. KELLER'S EAST MAIN STREET STORE.

INTERIOR OF MR. KELLER'S COLUMBUS STREET STORE.

INTERIOR OF MR. KELLER'S EAST MAIN STREET STORE.

from Columbus, Lancaster and other nearby towns have found ever since it was opened to the public in 1893. From the Capitol of the State, a forty-mile ride down the Hocking Valley Railroad amid scenery of surpassing loveliness, or a short eight miles from Lancaster, or twelve north from Logan, Ohio, and you are at Crystal Springs.

It is properly named, and as one gazes into its bubbling depths or takes a cup of its sparkling waters one is not surprised that one of Heaven's joys is a stream "clear as crystal."

The temperature of the refreshing Crystal Springs of Fairfield is but 51 dregrees the year round, and being chemically pure, the sick, the weary, feeble aged, and delicate children with their careworn mothers, find health and happiness tarrying in the green pastures and beside the still waters of Crystal Springs.

While here to "Lave in it; bathe in it; drink of it," the visitor is surrounded by Nature's choicest handiwork; cliffs and rocks sixty to one hundred feet in height invite to healthful activity, or "over the hills and far away" with spirited horses, wheel or alpine stock the tourist agrees with the geologist and botanist who have long since spied out the land, that this is Ohio's richest field of plant life; especially to the interested student of the Rhododendron, which has selected this bower of beauty for its one dwelling place within the Buckeye State, and with its fair neighbors the Azalia and Trailing Arbutus, a lover of wild flowers meets new delights at every turn.

The very efficient management of The Springs has provided for the comfort of its guests three neat cottages, with natural gas, while the charming pavilions set apart for the pleasure of the very temporary sojourner makes the spot a prime favorite for outings during the summer picnic season.

Mr. W. M. Baumgardner is the manager; his permanent address being Sugar Grove, O.

GEORGE H. HOFFMAN

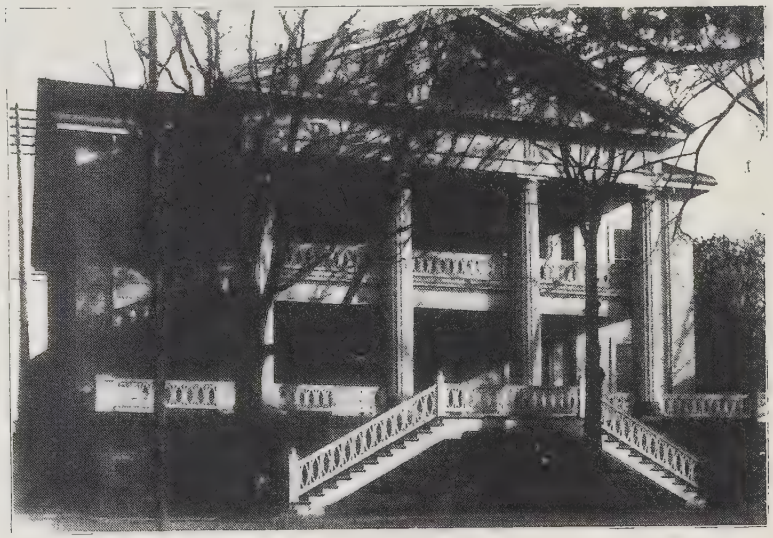
Is Lancaster born, December 5, 1850, marking his advent. He attended the public schools of course, but with the restlessness of youth early wanted to be in the thick of the fight, and at a very early age engaged with Mr. J. C. Smith, the confectioner, and for five years encouraged the "sweet tooth" of the rising generation and their elders, while he himself forgot what candy tasted like.

Later he was in the employ of Mr. A. Bauman, and remained with that successful merchant for twelve years, when, concluding that Hoffman for Hoffman would be profitable, he embarked in business on his own account at the old Smith corner, where as a boy he had begun his business career. Later he removed his place of business to Main Street, the Hill Top Grocery, opposite the Court House, and for seventeen years has carried on a successful business. As Treasurer of The Lancaster Savings Co. he has served for nine years; as President of the School Board, six years; Library Director, six years; in all of which capacities he has shown rare good judgment, and worked for the upbuilding of his native city.

While on the School Board he was largely instrumental in the erection of the handsome school building in the Pioneer Addition.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE OF GEORGE MATT. EAST MAIN STREET.

RESIDENCE AND STORE OF GEO. H. HOFFMAN. EAST MAIN STREET.



LANCASTER ATHLETIC CLUB MONUMENTAL PARK.

STORE OF IRA B. BUMGARDNER. NAVE BUILDING.

Mr. Hoffman is a Mason and Odd Fellow, having occupied important chairs in both bodies.

He and his family have been life-long members of the First English Lutheran Church, he serving in the Church Council for more than twenty years.

IRA B. BUMGARDNER.

A stranger passing 122 North Broad Street and observing the striking sign, "The Park Grocer," might well exclaim, "Somebody who knows his business is proprietor of that place." If this comment were made to an old Lancastrian, it would be promptly assented to, for from 1880, when Ira B. Bumgardner began as a clerk with S. J. Wright, and later at the same stand with M. J. Mahoney, he has literally "known his business," having learned it "from the ground up."

From 1888 to 1899 the firm name was Bumgardner & Horseman, but since that time Mr. Bumgardner has conducted the business on his own account.

Mr. Bumgardner also acts as Treasurer of the Equitable Savings, Loan and Building Association.

STROPEL BROTHERS.

The founder of this house, Charles C. Stropel, was born at Hanover, Germany, April 3, 1827, and brought with him, in 1858, to America, the native thrift of the fatherland, coupled with integrity and hard work, those two requisites for just such success as awaited him in his new home at Lancaster. For a number of years Mr. Stropel conducted an undertaking and furniture business on West Chestnut Street, his sons Edward and Charles being his able assistants and natural successors to the business when their father died, April 30, 1890. Considering the fair dealing and honest methods on which the business had been founded, the Stropel Brothers needed but to continue, enlarge and increase their lines of opportunity.

A large two-story brick warehouse on West Chestnut Street gave added facilities, as did also the furniture store in the Kirn Block, which they opened in 1890. The interior views of the store, as shown herewith, give a faint idea of the model character of this establishment.

The brothers still reside in the old homestead on West Chestnut, dear to them with childhood's memories, and, indeed, with its sumptuous furnishings, it is one of the most comfortable homes in Lancaster, as glimpses herewith will testify.

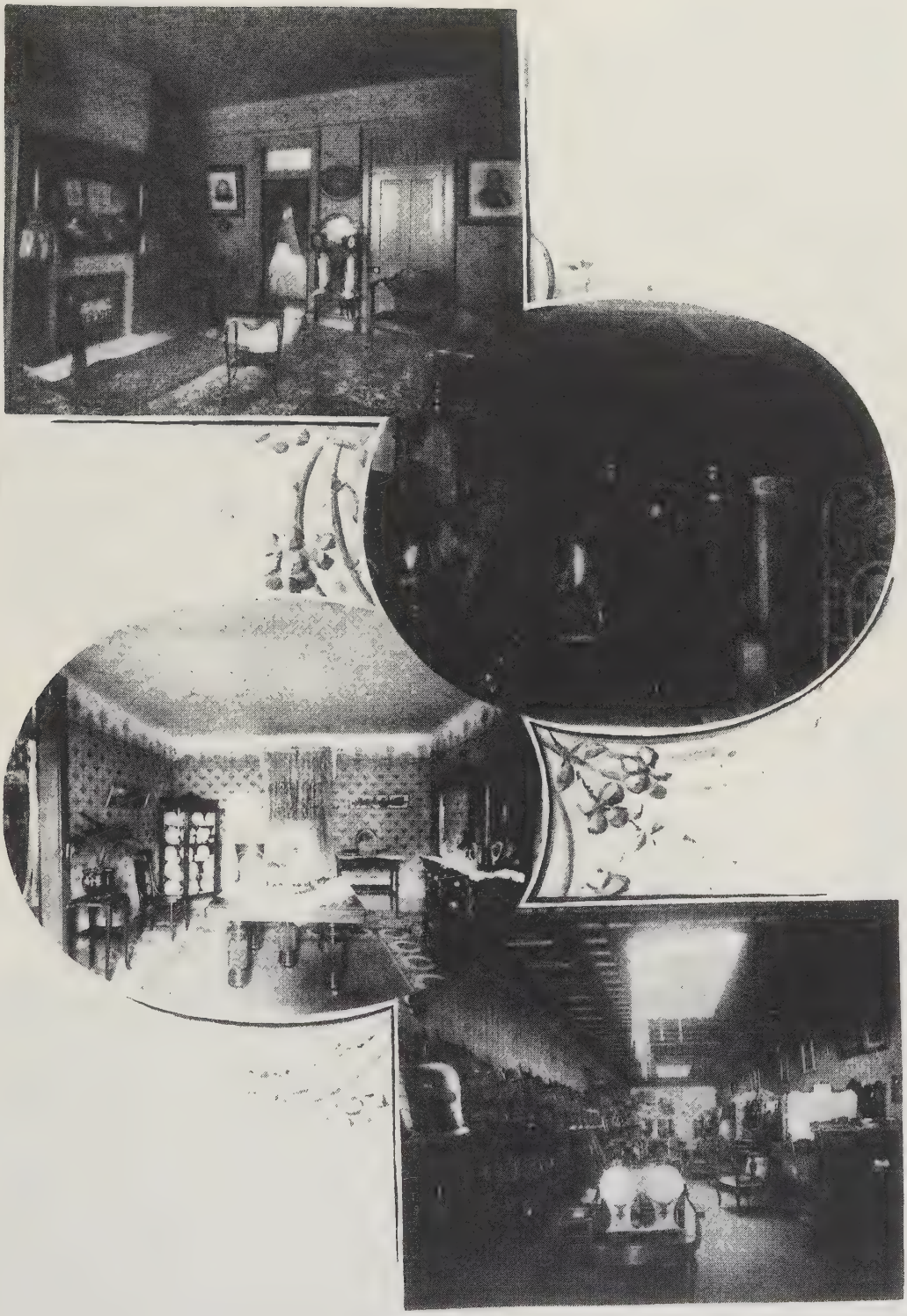
Charles Stropel was born in Lancaster, December 27, 1858. His wife, Miss Lena Thimmes, to whom he was married December 30, 1890, died May 17, 1898.

Edward Stropel was born in Lancaster, March 3, 1869; married Miss Clara Shortt November 8, 1899, and, as the story books say, "lived happy ever after."

Stropel Brothers is one of the enterprising firms of Lancaster.

GEORGE H. WETZEL

Proudly boasts of his German ancestry, and especially that his parents came from Heidelberg, that Mecca of learning and of many things "*Hoch wohl-geboren.*" They emigrated



STROPEL BROTHERS.

RFSIDENCE OF E. M. BININGER.

RESIDENCE AND DRUG STORE OF GEORGE H. WETZEL.

in 1840, locating in Ohio, and on the 12th day of October, 1849, their son and heir was born at Lancaster. Giving him the education afforded by the public schools, at eighteen years of age he was fitted for a clerkship in the drug house of Slocum & White, where he served for eight years, resigning to open a similar business for himself, selecting a modest room on Columbus Street, and in 1883 moving to his present location on the Hill Side.

Naturally of an artistic temperment, it is not surprising that his store-room is one of the most attractive in the city, and catering, as he does, to the best prescription trade, his stock of drugs, cigars and sundries is fresh and up to date.

THE METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK CITY.

The Metropolitan stands among the leading old line companies of America, and is perhaps as well known as any other, because of its industrial department.

The interests of the Metropolitan in Fairfield, Hocking and Athens counties are looked after by Lancaster branch office, under the management of Mr. J. D. Lloyd.

STUCKEY CIGAR CO.

William H. Stuckey, proprietor of this flourishing industry, began business April 1, 1899, and his initial year proved the wisdom of his venture. He handles all kinds of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, and the full line of smoker's materials constantly in stock, makes his place one of the attractive centers to all lovers of the weed.

Mr. Stuckey was born September 4, 1866, in the village of Greencastle, Fairfield County, his father being Mr. Nicholas Stuckey, the well-known County Commissioner.

When sixteen, William came to Lancaster, engaging with Mr. A. Bauman for a period of three years, when he became a traveling salesman for N. R. Butler & Co., in which position he remained eleven years. The Lovell & Buffington Tobacco Co., of Covington, Kentucky, made him an offer about this time, which he accepted, and for three years more he continued a "knight of the grip," when he concluded to locate in the dearest spot in all the world—Home, Sweet Home.

WM. F. GETZ

Was born in Lancaster, September 5, 1843; here he received a common school education, and mindful of his future, his father, a most capable craftsman, taught his boy the carpenter and undertaking business.

In 1877 William and his brother Charles succeeded their father in business, forming a co-partnership under the name of W. F. Getz & Bro., and were widely known in Fairfield and adjoining counties for the quality of the work done by the first-class workmen always found in both their contracting and undertaking establishments.

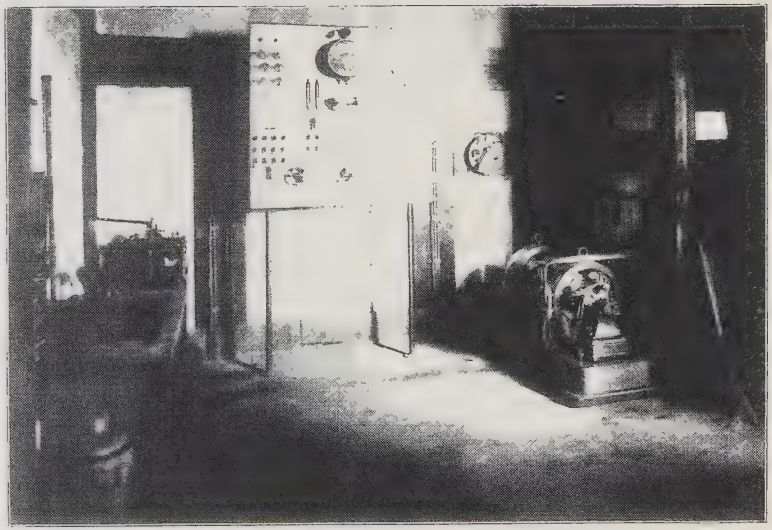
In 1879 William Getz purchased the old Gusemen property on the southwest corner of Columbus and Wheeling streets, and erected a modern residence and business block that was the admiration of himself and his friends. Here he continues to reside with his family.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, COLUMBIA BUILDING.

INTERIOR OF W. H. STUCKEY & CO.'S CIGAR STORE

BELL TELEPHONE COMPAMY.

RESIDENCE AND OFFICE OF WM. F. GETZ. COLUMBUS AND WHEELING STS.



BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY S STORAGE BATTERY ROOMS.

STABLES OF WM. F. GETZ.

In 1890 Charles Getz retired from the business, but his brother forged ahead, erecting in and around Lancaster monuments to his industry and ability in the beautiful homes and business blocks of the city.

While the father was thus busily engaged in contracting and building, his son, Ferdinand W., looked closely after the undertaking branch of the business, and to be more fully equipped and to make room for their constantly increasing carriages and hearses, they erected, in 1893, spacious stables on North Columbus Street. It is a pleasure to go through such a thoroughly modern building, imaculate and perfect in its appointments, and to examine not only the fine vehicles, but especially the horses, the spotless white team, as well as the handsome blacks familiar to all Lancastrians.

Z. Feigley

Was born in Lancaster, Ohio, December 11, 1848, attending the schools of the town until he was nineteen years of age, when he was made an apprentice to Charles Childs, contractor, in the painting business. Having thoroughly learned this trade, he followed same until 1873, working for some of the largest contractors, and on many of the finest buildings in the city. Since the date last mentioned Mr. Feigley has conducted the business on his own account, and for more than twenty-seven years has been highly successful. In connection with his paint store he has always carried a full line of wall papers and the many accessories to a well-assorted stock for this business.

He is an authority on artistic painting and decorating, employing the highest skilled labor, and points with pride to many beautiful homes and business blocks which have been finished under his supervision.

William G. Brenner

Was born in Lancaster, September 2, 1864. He obtained his education at the public schools of the city, and at fifteen entered the Hocking Valley Works, learning the machinist's trade, at which he served for fifteen years.

He arranged with the Troy Laundry Co., of Chicago, for a complete outfit, locating same in the Smith Block, Lancaster, and for six years carried on a most successful laundry business.

Outgrowing his rooms on North Columbus Street, he purchased a considerable tract of ground, and erected thereon a modern laundry, thoroughly equipping it with the latest improvements, and when complete it was pronounced one of the best soft-water plants in the State.

One feature will impress upon the reader Mr. Brenner's enterprise—the down spouting from the buildings of an entire block empty into one of the cisterns connected with his plant.

Success attends Mr. Brenner's efforts, as his local business is not only constantly increasing, but the entire Hocking Valley is laid tributary, and his agents are in almost every town and village contiguous to Lancaster.

Mr. Brenner believes the best to be only good enough, and this motto, with prompt service, enables him to hold the cream of the trade.

THE A. GETZ SHOE FACTORY.

THE LANCASTER SHOE FACTORY

LAUNDRY OF WM. G. BRENNER.

RESIDENCE OF Z. FEIGLEY

OFFICE OF WM. G. BRENNER.

INTERIOR OF WM. G. BRENNER'S LAUNDRY.

STORE OF Z. FEIGLEY.

THE OHIO SHOE FACTORY.

THE FAIRFIELD SHOE FACTORY.

LANCASTER'S LEADING SHOE FACTORIES.

There is no industry in the city that has shown such rapid growth as the shoe manufacturing business, and none that has been so instrumental in the growth and development of the city.

The first factory located at Lancaster was that of The A. Getz Shoe Mfg. Co., in 1889, employing, at that time, about forty people, and making about 200 pairs per day. Mr. Getz was one of the original incorporators, and has served as President of this company from the beginning. Through him and the efforts of The Lancaster Board of Trade to encourage further developments in this and other factories under the management of the H. C. Godman Co., of Columbus, O., other factories have been started, until they are now operating four large factories, with a capacity of eight thousand pairs per day.

A few statements as to the magnitude and growth of this enterprise can best be appreciated in the amount of wages paid the employees. While this industry started in a small way, with an average pay roll of three hundred dollars per week, or fifteen thousand dollars per annum, the present expenditures in this direction are now two hundred thousand per year, and there has been expended since the beginning of this enterprise a million and a half of dollars for the pay rolls only.

That considerable of this amount remains as personal wealth is best illustrated by the many fine homes in Lancaster, and also in the establishment of so many flourishing and creditable retail institutions. Few cities, indeed, have shown such rapid development, and it is not strange, with the growth that has taken place, that commercial travelers have recognized and always spoken of Lancaster as one of the best and most active cities in the State.

The task and labor in reaching so large a volume in this enterprise can only be appreciated by those closely identified with these institutions, and while their first operations were conducted under disadvantages and at a great sacrifice, owing to the necessity of educating all their employees, they were not to be discouraged, and, as a result, have established the largest production of their grade of shoes in the country.

After the development of The A. Getz Shoe Mfg. Co., which was the first factory to swing into successful operation, The Lancaster Shoe Co. was started, with Mr. Geo. F. Lerch as Superintendent and General Manager, and it was not long under his able and successful management until further additions were neccessary to that branch.

This was followed by a third factory, The Fairfield Shoe Co., which soon outgrew its first site, and is now operating in not only one of the finest buildings in Lancaster, but stands as a model shoe plant in every way, and is conceded one of the finest and best equipped shoe factories in the United States. Mr. C. S. Hutchinson has been connected with this factory from the start, and his personal efforts have been largely instrumental in its success.

Following the establishment of this company was the organization of still another, The Ohio Shoe Co., and while this institution is in its infancy as yet, every indication seems to point to the fact that it is a good, healthy child, and, with the able management of Messrs. J. D. Hicks and Wm. R. Barclay, will undoubtedly prove a success, as have all the others.

The production of these factories is entirely in medium and cheap grades of McKay shoes, built strictly solid, and have proven exceptional values to the retailer, as is apparent from the increased production from season to season.

All of the factories are under the general supervision of Mr. W. A. Miller, who is the General Manager of the parent institution as well, and who is a Lancaster boy by birth. He has always manifested a great deal of pride in the building up of this industry in his old home city. He has recently selected Mr. Geo. F. Lerch as his lieutenant in the general supervision of these branches.

While it would be difficult to elaborate upon the many departments of these institutions and ascribe due credit to all, including heads of departments who have accredited themselves with economical and able management, it is only proper to supplement this with statements made by Mr. Lerch, who says that there have been many who have helped to make this success, and the employees in general have, after all, been an important factor in same. He has always proven himself an able manager, and has always shared the good will of the employees, which he considers the most valuable attribute to a successful business.

OHIO FLINT GLASS WORKS.

This manufacturing plant located in Lancaster in 1899, coming from Dunkirk, Ind., where a fire had destroyed their works, and in rebuilding a more central location was sought, and advantages which were not possible in a small town.

Shortly after coming to Lancaster the Ohio Flint Glass Works was merged into the National Glass Co., thus becoming an integral part of one of the largest companies in the world, and, as such, of very considerable benefit to the city of its adoption.

The equipment, 80,000 square feet of floor space, two furnaces of twenty-six pots, 225 employees (two shifts during twenty-four hours) is no mean establishment.

The Dalzell Lamp Machine used by this company makes a complete lamp at one operation, and they turn out 2,500 each day of twenty-four hours.

During 1900 their output was 1,000,000 lamps in addition to a fine line of pattern tableware, imitation cut glass tableware.

The executive offices of the company are well worth a visit, fitted, as they are, throughout the entire five rooms, in hard pine, and the courteous local manager seems to take a real pleasure in pointing out the twelve acres of the plant, with its gas well and four miles of pipe leading therefrom and conveying the fuel to all parts of the immense establishment.

W. A. B. Dalzell is General Superintendent of State plants, with offices at Findlay, Ohio, while the Pittsburg plant is officered as follows: H. C. Fry, President; Addison Thompson, Secretary; Myron L. Case, Treasurer. Mr. Case spends much of his time at the Lancaster plant.

HOCKING VALLEY BRIDGE WORKS, BENJAMIN F. DUM, PROPRIETOR.

Amanda Township is responsible for the subject of this sketch. March 16, 1845, he was born on one of the fine farms of Fairfield County, and here as a lad grew up amid healthful outdoor life, and attended "the country school" of the neighborhood until ready for the higher grades of Lancaster.

OHIO FLINT GLASS WORKS.

FURNACE ROOM—OHIO FLINT GLASS WORKS.

STOCK ROOM · OHIO FLINT GLASS WORKS.

HOCKING VALLEY BRIDGE WORKS.

After leaving school he was engaged for eight years as teacher, but never entirely foreswore the farm, returning to it every vacation time, and presently wearying of the school-room, he sought permanently his rural occupation.

In 1877 Mr. Ephraim Ackers, then Auditor of Fairfield County, selected Mr. Dum as his deputy, and, on the death of his chief, the County Commissioners appointed the very capable assistant to be Auditor in fact, which position he continued to hold, by election and appointment, until September 9, 1889, when he saw a desirable opening in the manufacturing business, and purchased the Hocking Valley Bridge Works, which has proved a most successful venture.

This company is advertised throughout Fairfield County and over the entire State by its immense iron bridges, and not only in Ohio, but in Michigan, Illinois, West Virginia and elsewhere, its bridges, architectural and prison iron work, have become well and favorably known.

Mr. Dum has ever had the best interests of Lancaster much at heart, being a public-spirited man and benefactor in the truest senses of those too often misused terms.

For eight years he served in the City Council, four of them as President, giving much time to committee work, and ever mindful of Lancaster's good name and fortune. He has for some years been Secretary of the Lancaster & Hamden R. R. Co., now known as the Columbus, Western & Southern Road, and is a zealous worker in the Board of Trade.

FRANKENBERG BROTHERS.

This enterprising firm established a plant for the manufacture of paper boxes at its present location, Forest Rose Avenue, on February 25, 1898.

The equipment is entirely modern, giving more than double the capacity of former years by reason of up-to-date machinery and methods.

Not only do they supply a considerable portion of the local dealers, but increasing orders from a distance evidence the quality and appreciation of their wares.

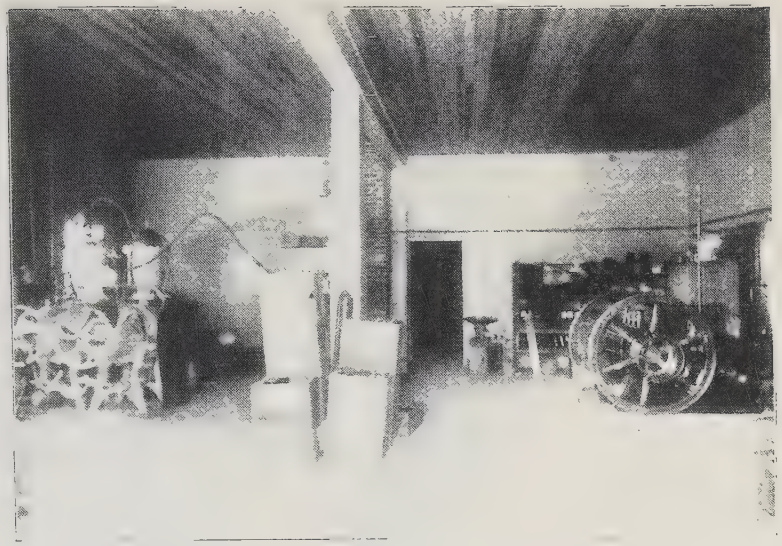
Much of the success attendant on this growing business is due to the management of Mr. Geo. H. Heed, he proving again that it is the young men of the century that are the progressive manufacturers.

THE LANCASTER BOTTLING WORKS—RUSHIE & RAITZE.

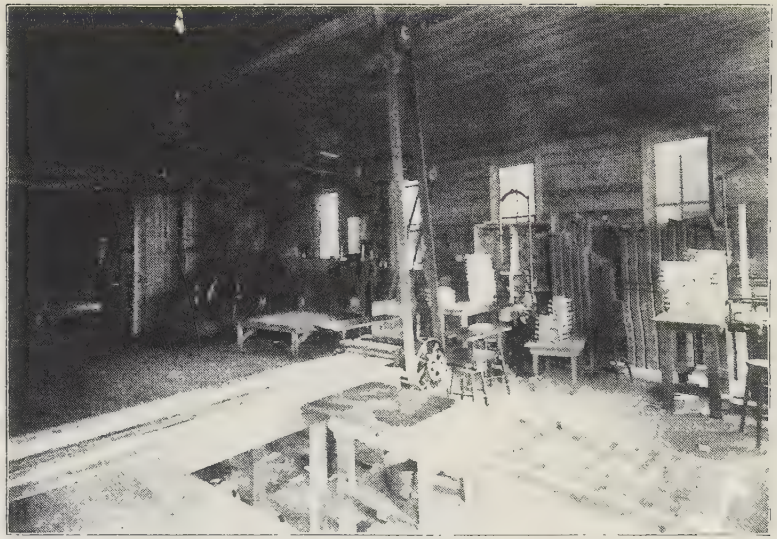
Way back in the early seventies a modest little bottling works was doing a nice local business under the management of Slocum & White. For about four years prosperity crowned their efforts, and when the capacity had reached 150 dozen, and not only Lancaster, but all the surrounding towns were consuming the product, a Mr. Davis purchased the plant.

His was a short ownership, selling out to C. W. Kline, who, for ten years, did a good business here, but finally disposed of his holdings to Mayer & Becker, who operated the works for two years.

The present proprietors, Rushie & Raitze, succeeded to the business in July, 1886, and their enterprising management has made it the success it now is.



LANCASTER BOTTLING WORKS RUSHIE & RAITZE.



INTERIOR OF FRANKENBERG BROS'. BOX FACTORY.

BRICK MACHINE IN W. B. HENRY'S BRICK AND TILE WORKS.

INTERIOR OF FRANKENBERG BROS' BOX FACTORY.

BRICK AND TILE WORKS OF W. B HENRY

HOCKING VALLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

With improved facilities, the product is of a higher standard than ever before, while the soda water department has proven a highly profitable addition to the original and well known line.

HOCKING VALLEY MANUFACTURING CO.

As early as October 16, 1869, Theodore and G. H. Mithoff, John B. McNeil, Philip Rising, and John D. Martin associated themselves with A. T. Barnes, of Tiffin, Ohio, "for the manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery, and for conducting a general manufacturing and jobbing business."

What, during "war times," had been known as the Starch Factory, a three-story brick building, with ample grounds, on South High Street, was purchased by the new company from the successors of the company organized in the late fifties by Charles Colgate, whose name is identified with the New York soap interests.

Originally officered as follows: A. T. Barnes, President; G. A. Mithoff, Vice-President; John B. McNeil, Secretary, and Theodore Mithoff, Superintendent, and, with varying success, the company continued operations until 1877, when the rather difficult financing culminated in the entire capital stock passing into the hands of the Mithoffs, and in 1883 Theodore became the sole owner of the business.

From its inception Mr. Mithoff had been the moving spirit in the corporation, and largely owing to his unswerving integrity and able conduct of affairs the Hocking Valley Company paid all its obligations, and with full interest, including the citizens' loan of $25,000 made to the company during its early days of limited resources.

In 1871 Mr. Mithoff had been made President of the company, and for twenty-three years held that position.

Mr. E. B. Cartmell associated himself with the business in 1880, and until Mr. Mithoff's death, in 1894, was Secretary; he was then elected President, and has so continued.

In 1882 the works were almost entirely destroyed by fire; to most men this would have proved an irretrievable disaster, but not to Theodore Mithoff.

With characteristic energy, and with faith in his ability to conquer fate, he immediately began rebuilding, and the making of larger plans for the future.

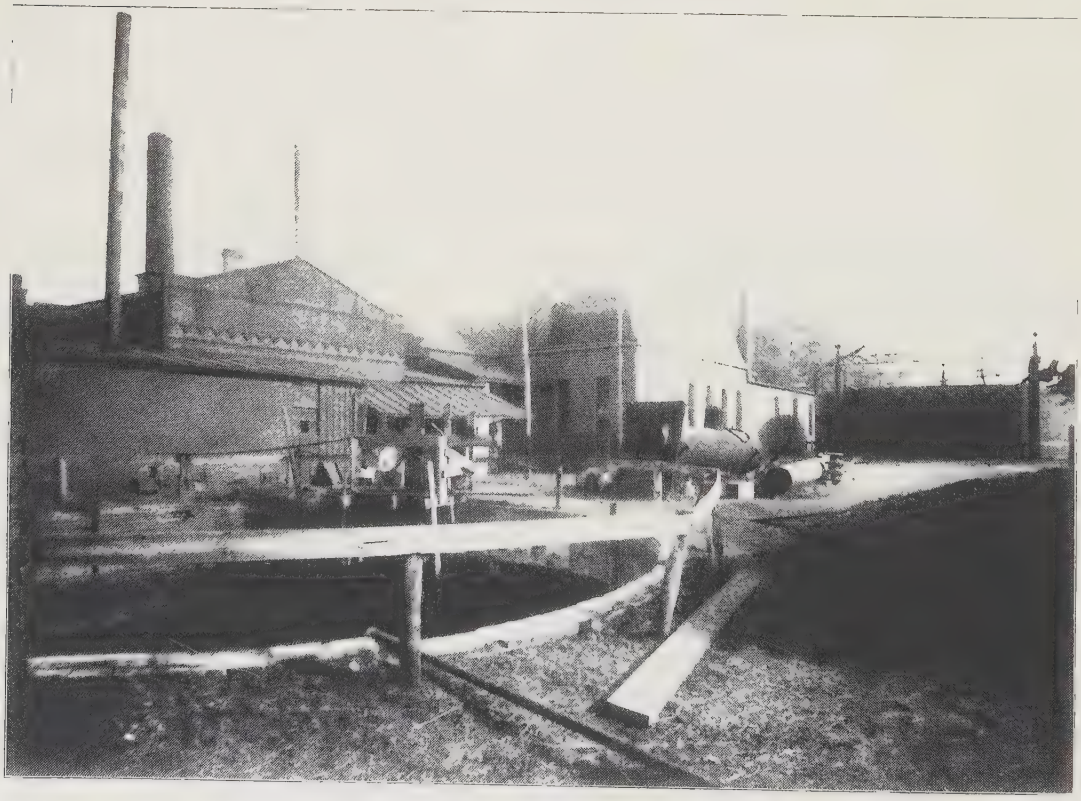
The fire occurred August 27, and on November 1 a model plant was busily turning the wheels of the latest improved machinery.

Making always the best farm implements, their reputation extended to Europe, Mexico, South America and Australia, and a Lancaster traveler feels at home almost anywhere that a Hocking Valley cornsheller, feed cutter, horse-power cider mill, hay rake, hay tedder, hay loader or other improved farming machinery is used.

Mr. Mithoff gave much of his personality to the business, and second only to his desire to improve his product, he sought to improve and upbuild Lancaster.

His cotemporaries must bear testimony to his enthusiasm on this subject; when others saw only the seamy side, he, with optimistic glasses, looked into the eye of the future and helped make the success which many of his neighbors longed for. His money, time and talent were freely spent for Lancaster.

ENGINE ROOM OF ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.



GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT

He drilled in the world's largest gas well, aptly christened by him, "The Old Man Himself," and was a pioneer in Fairfield County gas development.

His interest in Hotel Mithoff, Hocking Valley Bank, the E. Becker Brewing Co. and other local matters is well remembered.

In recounting Lancaster's great men, no roster is complete which omits the name of Theodore Mithoff. He impressed himself upon the community as few men have done, and in so doing was guided by but one rule:

"This above all: to thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

E. BECKER BREWING CO.

"Which draught to me were cordial."

"The Becker Brewery" dates back almost to war times, and from the day of its first brew, in 1867, when E. Becker, George Ochs, Theodore Mithoff and Frederick Ochs constituted the management, the product has sustained a reputation second to none in the State.

In 1884 the present company was incorporated, with $75,000 capital, and the field of operations widened, an ice plant and cold storage being added, and the capacity increased to 15,000 barrels.

The special brand, "Bismarck," has brought them much trade, by reason of its invigorating qualities, especially on physicians' prescriptions and for hospital use.

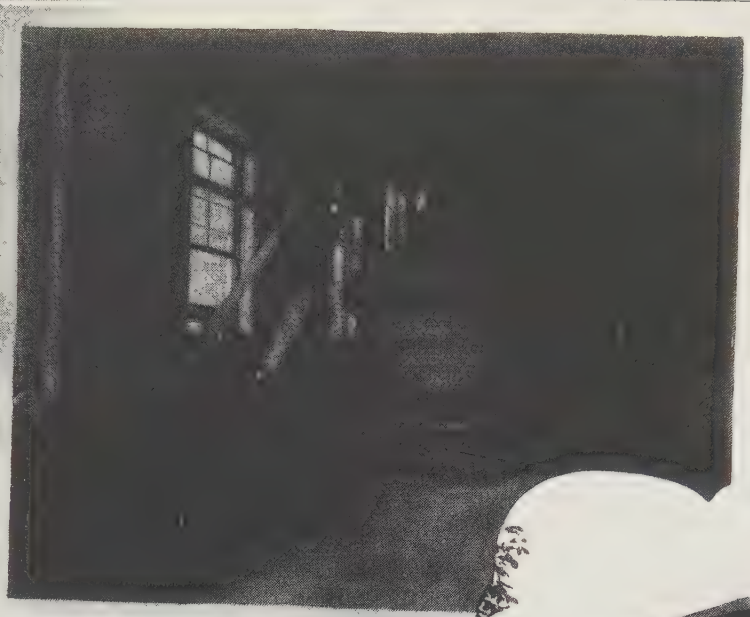
The present officers of the company are: C. P. Noll, President and Manager; Ed. Mithoff, Secretary and Treasurer. Somerfield D. Eckman is the confidential office man in charge of the books and accounts, and Earnest Seaman represents the company as traveling salesman.

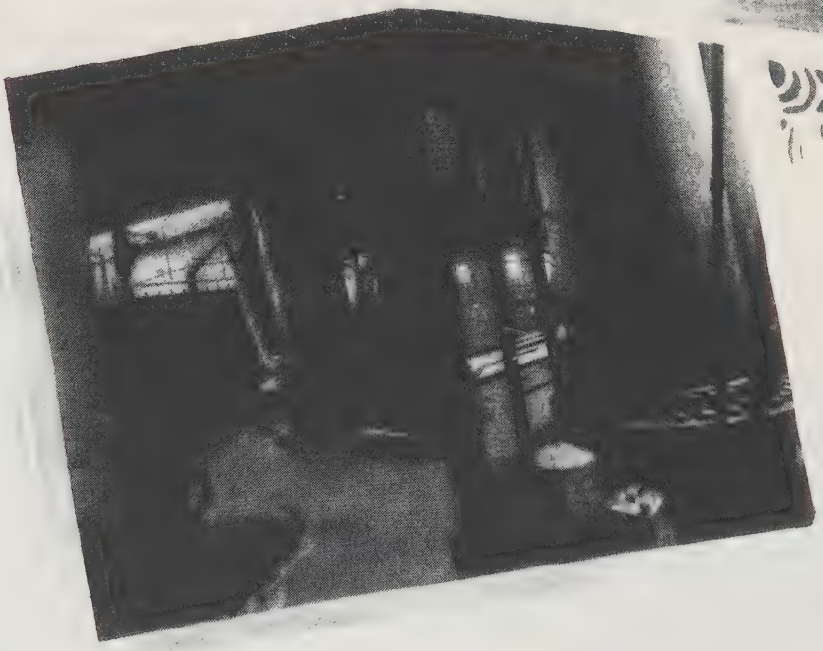
THE MOKENA MILLS.

In considering the business interests of Lancaster and what has conduced to make it the thriving commercial center it unquestionably is, one must not overlook the manufactories, and of these the milling interests of the city.

The first real industry of Fairfield County was a flouring mill, its completion being a boon to the pioneer. Ever since that time Lancaster has been famous for its good flour, and to The Mokena Mills is due much of the credit. Passing through many experiences and varying fortunes for fifty years, the wheels have hummed and the white product has found a ready market at home and abroad.

In 1895 G. A. Graham, David Black and J. L. Graham organized The Graham & Black Co., for the conduct of old Mokena. A miller of long experience, dating from 1868, when at Rushville, Ind., he began his apprenticeship, Mr. Black produces from "the finest of the wheat," for which Fairfield still holds the palm, just the kind of flour that his enterprising partners, the Grahams, find it easy to sell, not only in Fairfield County, but in Central and Southern Ohio.





BREW ROOM. ICE MACHINE THE E. BECKER BREWING COMPANY.

MOKENA FLOUR MILLS.

A. DEEDS & SONS' FLOUR MILL.

The mill, as shown in accompanying picture, has, with its roomy basement, four working stories, 46x78 feet, and adjoing the mill proper is a commodious warehouse 24x60 feet, while the engine and boiler-room, 45x40 feet, is also a separate building. Fully equipped with modern machinery, including scales, hoppers and bins for farmers convenience, it is a pleasure to walk through this well appointed and neatly kept institution.

The one-hundred horse-power Cooper automatic engine, driven by natural gas from the city plant, is in itself of interest to the visitor.

The capacity of the plant at present is 150 barrels each day, but the close attention paid every department of the management will soon make even heavier demands upon it.

A. DEEDS & SONS.

Not every site in Fairfield County can be traced definitely as to its ownership, the style and kind of business which has been transacted there, but the Deeds Flouring Mill is a lineal descendant of a similar establishment which stood on this same ground, now half a mile from Lancaster, on the Sugar Grove road, as early as 1825; in fact, the frame portion of the present structure bears that date, and Pannybaker & Kuntz were the enterprising millers, their water-mill being known for miles around, not only because in that early day mills of any kind were few and far between, but for the excellent quality of its product as well. In 1856 the old mill was remodeled by White & Latta, but one could still

"Listen to the water-mill all the live-long day,"

and not until 1865, when Mr. A. Deeds, having bought the property the previous year, decided to equip the plant with modern methods, including steam power, did the old mill begin to assume a different atmosphere. True, the dusty miller wore just as white a hat, but the improved machinery, and especially the rolls first used in 1890, revolutionized things, and it is at present truly a model mill.

The firm, composed of A., John M., Harry H. and Roger A. Deeds, give a cordial welcome to artists with camera or brush; to poets searching for words to rhyme with mill; to old men on their canes or leaning on the arms of their grandsons, who come to talk over bygone days and tell how things were done there when they were boys, but they are too busy for sentiment; even if they have the oldest milling plant in the county, they know they

"Can never turn the millwheel
With the water that has passed."

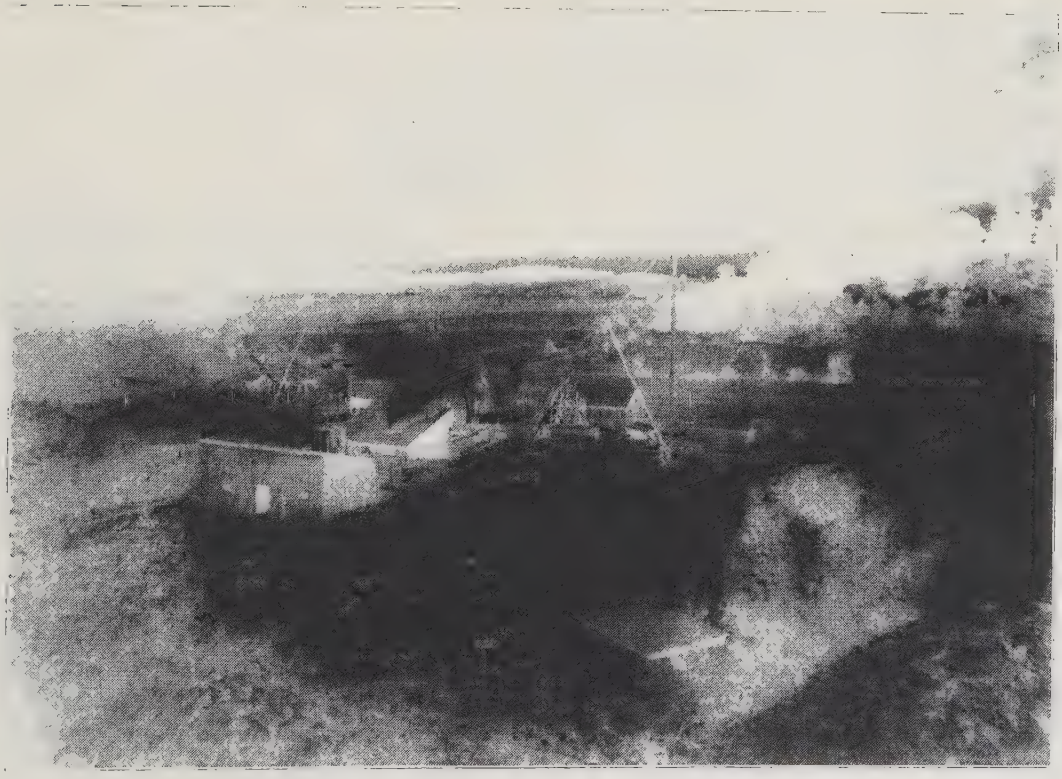
THE ALLEGHENY QUARRIES.

Though located at Sandstone Station, on the C. & M. V. R. R., about three miles east of Lancaster, the Allegheny Quarries are strictly a Lancaster enterprise.

These quarries, and several associated businesses, are owned and managed by Mr. F. C. Neeb, formerly of Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

The quarries were opened at their present location early in 1889, and since then hundreds of thousands of cubic yards of material have been mined and distributed over the

ONE OF THE FOUR ALLEGHENY STONE QUARRIES



STONE MILLS AND COMMISSARY OF THE ALLEGHENY QUARRIES.

entire country. One hill has been almost completely removed; two others are more than half gone, and an opening has recently been made in a fourth.

The accompanying photograph is a view of No. 2 quarry, and conveys a good idea of the height of the ledge and the method of working the stone. Compressed air drills and other up-to-date machinery is used throughout the quarry in producing the stone.

A large percentage of the product of the quarries is cut ready for the mason before shipment. Detailed plans are made by experienced draughtsmen, showing the size and location of each stone in the structure in question, and the stones are numbered and dressed to these dimensions. Thus but a small construction force is needed to place the stones in their destined positions. There are usually three to five construction gangs out on the road.

A two-gang stone sawmill is used in dressing building stone, curbing, etc. The mill has a capacity of thirty cubic yards a day.

The manufacture of fine sand from the sandstone has grown from a small hand-worked outfit to a steam-operated plant, capable of producing seventy tons of sand per day.

The second photograph shows the sawmill, the sand crusher, the blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, engine house, tool and oil houses and powder magazine. In the distance, and to the left, is the office building, in which is also located a general store. Behind the office building can be seen the sheds covering the kilns in a brickyard operated in connection with the quarry. Machinery has recently been installed for sand blasting and chipping glass.

The various industries furnish employment for from 150 to 250 men.

The Allegheny Quarries have served to make the stone in the hills around Lancaster well known to, and popular with, contractors and railroad men in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania under the name of Lancaster sandstone.

THE R. L. SHARP STONE CO.

In 1860 the Sharp quarries were opened by R. L. Sharp, and until his death, in 1891, were operated by him. At that time the present company was formed, consisting of R. H., W. H. and L. S. Sharp, and in memory of their father, the originator of the extensive business, the name R. L. Sharp Stone Co. was chosen. In 1897 L. S. Sharp disposed of his holdings to J. M. Shallenberger.

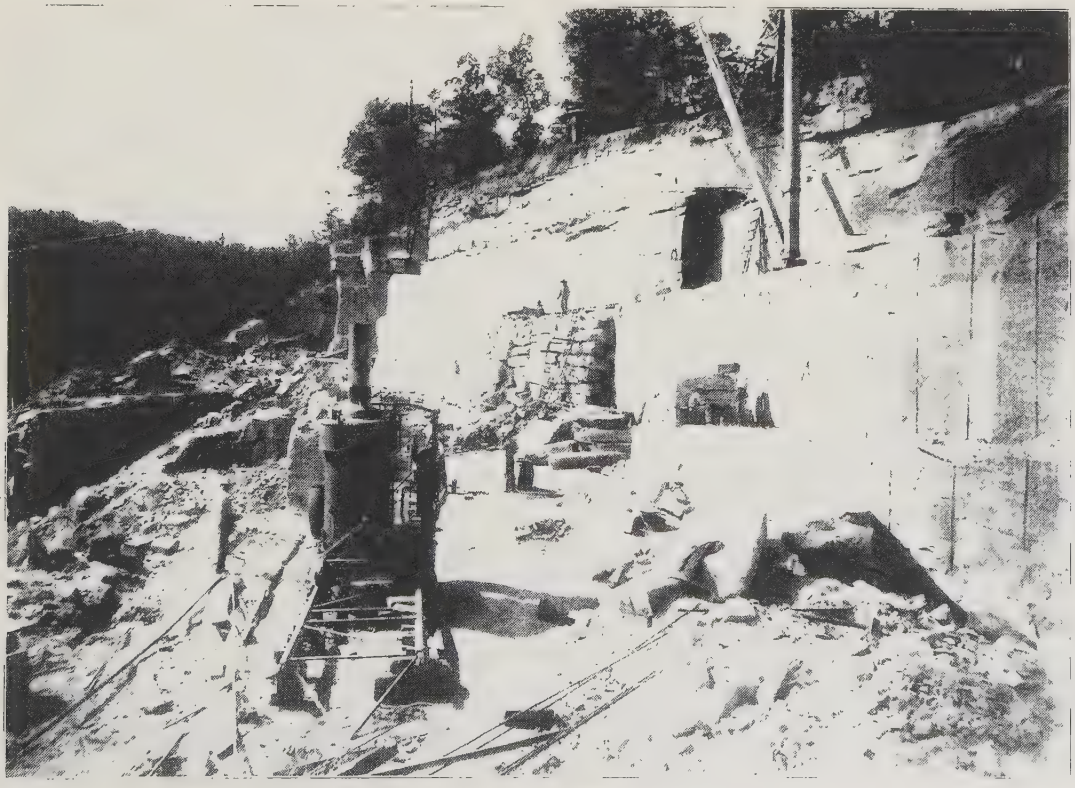
The stone is very widely known for its durability. When the Hocking Valley Canal locks were constructed, more than fifty years ago, this stone was used, and is to-day as good as when originally quarried.

It was selected by experts for the pier, fifty-five feet in height, of Fasset Street draw bridge, Columbus, Ohio.

The United States Government experts selected it as the best stone within 150 miles of the bridge over the Ohio River at Point Pleasant, and all piers and abutments on this and other government work are from these reliable quarries.

This stone is standard for all county work where freights permit, specifications invariably reading "Hocking Valley sandstone, or its equal."

HOME OF ROBERT H. SHARP, SUGAR GROVE, OHIO



QUARRY OF R. L. SHARP STONE CO., SUGAR GROVE, OHIO

It is used exclusively by the Hocking Valley Railroad in all its stone work, and in ash-pits and turntable bases where the greatest strain and constant change of temperature have failed to make any perceptible effect upon it.

It is a growing industry, and one reflecting credit alike upon its promoters, the community and State of which its product is a part.

GRAVETT & SON.

The senior member, Mr. John Gravett, was born in Sussex, England, September 12, 1826. In his boyhood he showed a marked taste for Nature's beauties, and when but fourteen engaged with a Scotch gardener, acquiring from a thoroughgoing master a full knowledge of that business.

In 1847 he went to London, where his services were in demand with one of the leading florists. It was here he married, and in 1850 brought his wife to America, locating at Lancaster, Ohio. Mr. Gravett at once entered the employ of that old and respected citizen, Mr. Darius Talmadge, whose extensive grounds gave him ample scope, and here, for three years, he proved what landscape gardening could do even amid natural beauties such as were to be seen on every hand in and around Laucaster.

Later he engaged in truck gardening on his own account, in 1855 buying a portion of the land he now occupies. Here he established a nursery and floral business.

In 1863 he built the first commercial greenhouse, and met with most flattering success. In 1890 he was joined by his son, William E., and, adopting the latest approved methods, soon ten new conservatories were erected, the whole constituting a most flourishing garden, a wealth of color of things floral, both rich and rare.

This firm is now known throughout the Hocking Valley and larger cities East and West, their decorations for weddings, receptions, etc., being much in demand at home and abroad.

The elder Gravett was elected a member of the School Board for the special District of East Lancaster before same was included in the city limits, and for nine years served in this capacity.

In 1874 he was elected to the City School Board, and for five years was its President, and for three years acted as Secretary to this Board.

Mr. Gravett was for six years a Director of the Fairfield County Agricultural Society.

EDWIN EMBICH.

One of her sons that delights to honor his native place whenever the opportunity offers, is Edwin Embich. He was born near Lancaster, educated at her common schools, and in and around the place are all the memories of his childhood and youth. Preparing for a teacher, he spent some time at the Lebanon Normal School, and was very successful for a number of years in his chosen calling.

Having a desirable offer to become a traveling salesman, for twelve or fifteen years as "Knight of the Grip," he journeyed through Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Michigan, making friends everywhere, and at home wherever good fortune found him a peg for his hat.

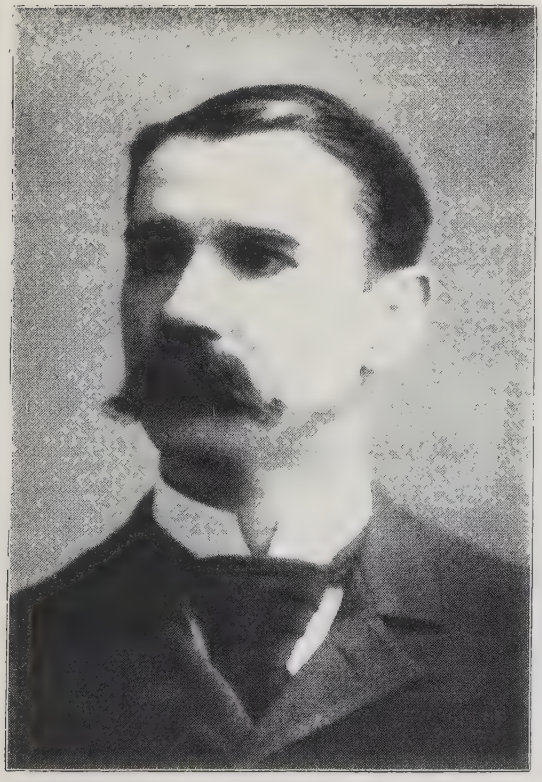
RESIDENCE OF MR. EDWIN EMBICH.

RECEPTION HALL -MR. EDWIN EMBICH'S RESIDENCE.

LIBRARY- MR. EDWIN EMBICH'S RESIDENCE.

MUSIC ROOM—MR. EDWIN EMBICH'S RESIDENCE.

PARLOR OF EDWIN EMBICH'S RESIDENCE.



EDWIN EMBICH

JAMES M. PICKERING.
Postmaster of Lancaster.

What wonder that an enterprising insurance company offered him his price, and what wonder that he has been so successful for more than five years selling insurance of unquestioned reputation. More than a thousand policy holders can testify to his ability in handling large lines of insurance.

JAMES T. PICKERING

Is a native of Fairfield County, Ohio. His ancestors came from Rockingham, Virginia, in the very beginning of the present century, and entered land in Violet Township, where the village of Pickerington is now located, that village having been laid out by Abraham Pickering, great grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

James spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, attending the country district school until he was sixteen years of age. After one year in the Delaware (Ohio) High School, he entered the preparatory department of the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which institution he graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1883. He then taught for three years, being principal of the Tarlton, Ohio, schools two years, and New Holland schools one year. He afterward read law, and was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio in December, 1888. Soon after he formed a partnership with his brother, C. C. Pickering, and began the practice of law in Lancaster, in 1890, under the firm name of Pickering & Pickering.

He was for ten years a member of the Republican Central Committee of Fairfield County; Chairman of the Central and Executive committees in 1893 and 1894, and a member of the Republican State Central Committee from the Twelfth Congressional District in 1895 and 1896. He was commissioned postmaster at Lancaster by President McKinley, and entered upon his duties in that office July 1, 1898, and is still serving in that capacity.

E. B. WHITE.

One is always interested in the career of a successful business man and frequently asks who is his father, how did he come to be in that business, etc., etc. When these questions are asked concerning our fellow-townsman, E. B. White, they are easily answered, for as a druggist, May 17, 1837, he was "born, not made." He cannot remember a time when, as son of good old Dr. James White, resident in Lancaster since 1821, he did know all about quinine, jallop, and cream of tartar.

His early education was under Mr. Booth, in the district school, a mere mention of whose name brings up indelible memories to all boys who went to him.

Later, the Lancaster Public Schools were instituted, and young White was their apt pupil until 17 years old, when he formally entered the drug store of his brother-in-law, E. L. Slocum, where for three years he listened to the tales of woe and helped alleviate the distress of his friends and neighbors, incidentally learning with great thoroughness the details of the drug business.

About this time his uncle, a member of the firm of G. Kauffman & Co., druggists, made Mr. White an offer, and he transferred his allegiance, remaining with that house for five years.

Close application and indoor confinement began to have their effect on Mr. White's health, and he decided to go to the country for a few years. In the Spring of 1863 he began

RESIDENCE OF E. B. WHITE. EAST MAIN STREET

RESIDENCE OF A. I. VORYS. EAST MAIN STREET.

farming, and life in the open air soon "set him on his feet," and returning to Lancaster he again joined his relative, E. L. Slocum, and together they carried on the drug business until 1876. After this date Mr. White conducted the business as sole proprietor, and the old stand on Main street has always been an attraction to the long-time residents of Lancaster.

During his illness, back in the sixties, and at other times, he was much troubled with neuralgia, and giving time and study to the disease, constantly experimenting on himself, he evolved in his laboratory his remarkable Neuralgia Cure — a blessing to countless thousands and constantly advertised by its loving friends.

By industry and through remarkable formulas of proprietary medicines, Mr. White has accumulated a competency, and his high moral character, coupled with his constant appreciation of everything benefitting old Lancaster, makes him one of her most valued citizens.

For many years Mr. White has been Trustee of Elmwood and Forest Rose Cemeteries.

SAMUEL EFFINGER.

For the forebears and nativity of this pioneer we must journey back to old Virginia, where, at Woodstock, Shenandoah Co., in 1792, he was born of most honorable parents.

In 1813 he removed to Ohio, and his reminiscences of the journey—not made in an automobile or a Pullman, by the way—are still recounted by his children's children.

As tinner and coppersmith he sought a likely opening and at once located at Lancaster, and a few years later purchased the property on Main Street now occupied by McManamy, the Lancaster Bank, and Wooden's Dry Goods Store.

When the Effinger family occupied this site with their home and business house it was a two-story frame building of comfortable proportions and quite pretentious for its day.

Here the family remained until 1831, when Mr. Effinger erected the more commodious residence now occupied by Dr. Effinger's family.

Three years after removing to Ohio, and when twenty-four years of age, Mr. Effinger married Miss Mary Noble, daughter of Samuel Noble, who, as early as 1808, had removed from Emmetsburg, Md., to a fine farm near Tarlton, Ohio.

Samuel Effinger died while yet a young man, 1832 — his wife surviving him until the year 1859.

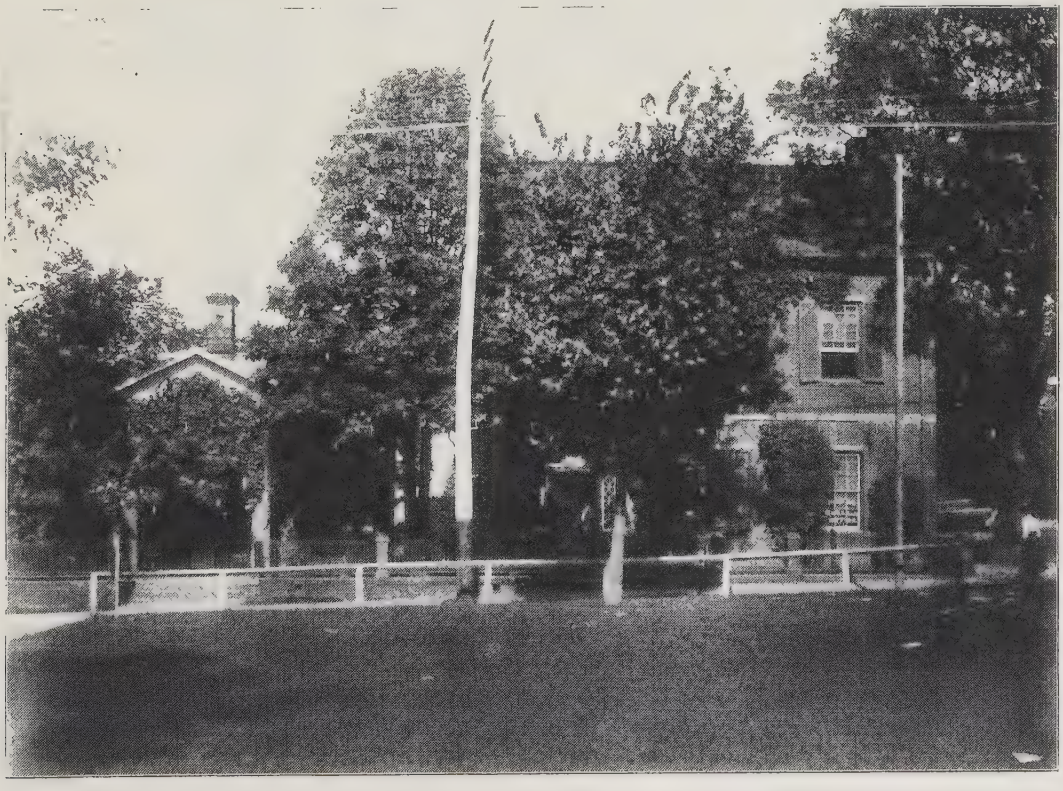
Their children are Catherine, Michael, Samuel R., John, Robert Patterson, Edward T., and Mary Anna (Mrs. J. C. Kinkead). Of these, John alone remains. The others having joined the silent majority, are remembered by children and grandchildren as "worthy sons of honored sires."

DR. MICHAEL EFFINGER

Was born December 11, 1819, in Lancaster, his parents being Samuel and Mary Noble Effinger.

He attended the village schools, learning all their resources could teach, went for a time to the Academy, and later, graduated at the Miami University.

RESIDENCE OF REV SLUTZ



RESIDENCE OF DR. MICHAEL EFFINGER.

The study of medicine early attracted him, and hardly had his college course ended, when we find him in the office of Drs. Boerstler and Edwards, and later, in attendance on the lectures of the celebrated Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

With his well-earned M. D. he returned to Lancaster, and for over fifty years went about doing good in one of God's grandest callings – the healing of disease and the alleviation of pain.

In '46 he married Miss Elmira Catlin, and to them were born six children, four of whom survive and are well-known in this community, Mrs. Chas. Duncan, (Tella), Mrs. Geo. B. Webb, (Adda), Michael and Miss Lizzie.

Michael Effinger died in 1890, his wife surviving him some nine years.

They served their day and generation, and their works do follow them.

JOHN EFFINGER

Is the son of Samuel and Mary Noble Effinger, and was born in Lancaster in 1823. The public schools and the old Academy are responsible for his early education, preparing him for the Ohio University at Athens, an institution much frequented by the Lancaster youth at that day.

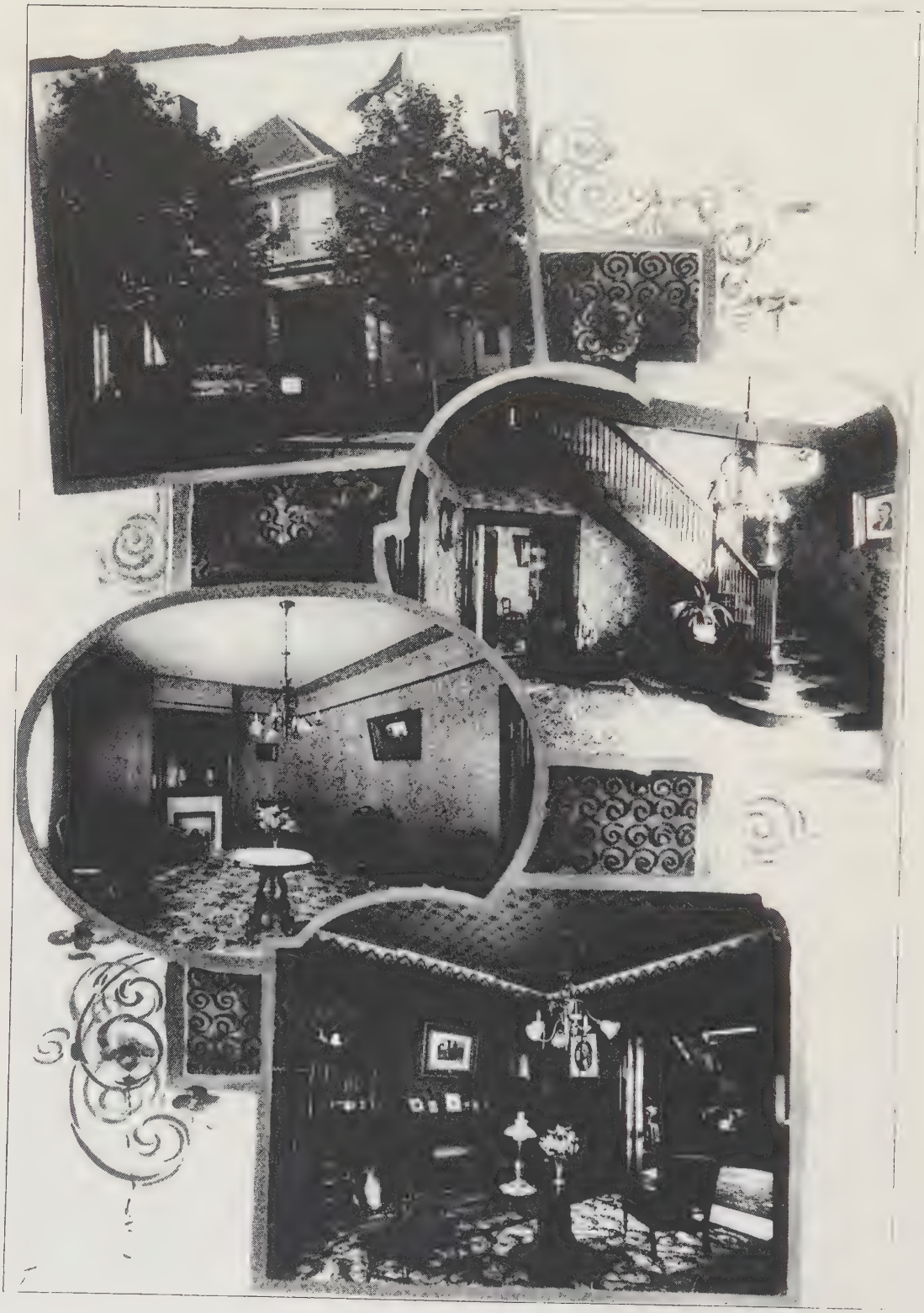
His first application to business was over the counter of a dry goods store and later in hardware, and from 1847 to 1860 was prominent in these lines in Lancaster.

But the Civil War, which changed so many plans, called Mr. Effinger to the Quartermaster's Department, where, until the close of hostilities, he served faithfully.

From 1865 to 1868 he was in charge of the Government warehouse at St. Louis, and later the old home ties summoned him back to Lancaster, where until 1885 we find him in the hardware business in his old home. For over fifteen years he has led a retired life, enjoying his home and family, recalling the happy days of his youth, "the forms and scenes of long ago."

Mr. Effinger married, in 1849, Margaret Catlin, who died in 1898, leaving him five children, Samuel Noble, Darius T., Margaret, Alvin Patterson, and Edward Tompson.

RESIDENCE OF HON. JOHN G. REEVES, WHEELING AND BROAD STREETS.



HOME OF CHARLES H. TOWSON

INTERIOR. HOME OF REV. G. W. MECHLING.

RESIDENCE OF W. C. STRETTON NORTH HIGH STREET.

COUNTRY HOME OF PHILIP MARKS

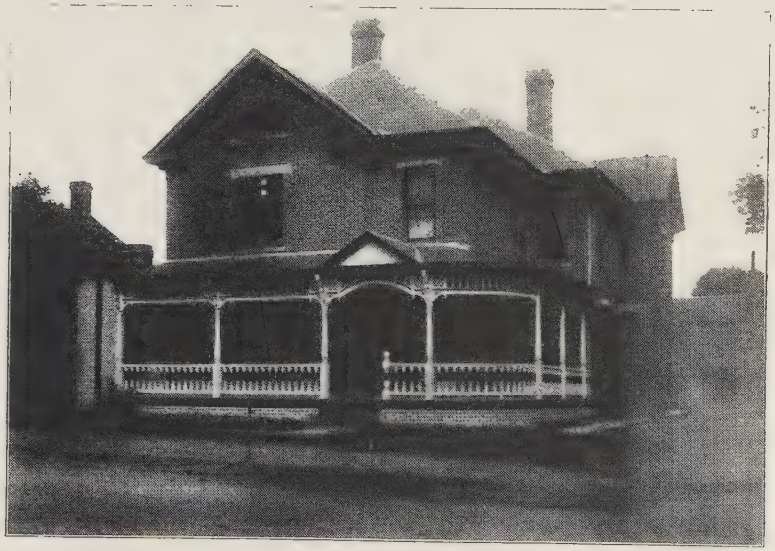
PROPERTY OF J. W. HALL, CORNER HIGH AND ALLEN STREETS.

The city has been improved and many cozy homes made possible by the enterprise of Mr. Hall, who is himself a resident of Cincinnati but appreciates Lancaster s many advantages.

RESIDENCE OF DR. J. J. SILBAUGH. MULBERRY. NEAR HIGH STREET.

RESIDENCE OF W. B. HENRY. NORTH HIGH STREET.

RESIDENCE OF EMANUEL WAGENHALS. NORTH COLUMBIA STREET.



RESIDENCE OF DR. J. H. STUCKEY. EAST CHESTNUT STREET.

Chapter VI.

Bremen, Our Little Sister.

The present town of Bremen was long ago a favorite location, attracting many good farmers by its rich land and choice homes sites.

George Beery platted the town, but even then its growth was slow and it remained in fact a village for many years, having little connection with the outside world.

Mail privileges were primitive, a horseback messenger from McConnelsville reaching Bremen each Friday morning, the return trip being postponed until the next day.

As late as 1854 the town was without railroad facilities, but in that year the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad secured right-of-way through the county, and on July 4, 1855, the first train passed through Bremen, amid rejoicing and excitement scarcely equaled by later achievements in natural gas or other considerable enterprises engaged in by the leading citizens.

Bremen was extremely fortunate in its first families—people of integrity, thrift, home-loving and home-staying qualities.

Among these older families are Dr. Hughes, the Rodehafer family (Mr. David Rodehafer came to Bremen in 1822, and was a worthy man), Simon, Isaac, and Thomas Beery (these came from Rockingham County, Virginia, Simon opening one of the earliest general stores in Bremen), J. K. Moore, and Andrew Ashbaugh.

Wm. Stewart, the Rowles family, Leib, Stemen, Everett, McCullough, Houston, and Cameron families.

In 1811 Mr. William Black moved to the township, and when Perry County was established the boundary line ran through the Black farm, leaving the greater part of the land in Fairfield.

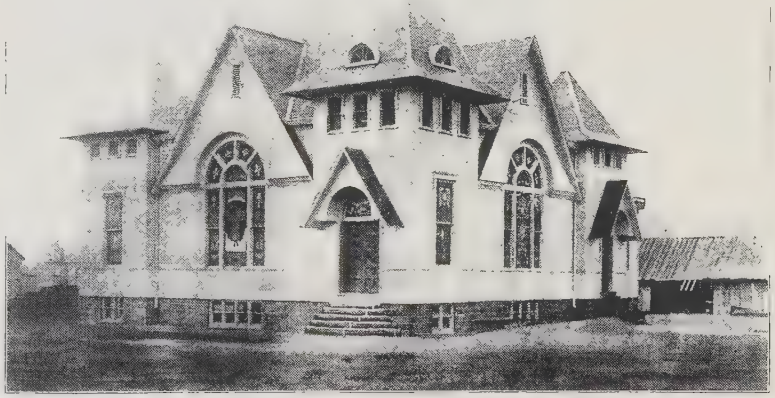
Other early comers were the Moyers, Johnstons, Kelseys, Davises, Youngs, and Sandersons. Two brothers, Wm. and Robert Sanderson, brothers of General Sanderson, of Lancaster, settled at Bremen.

The Work family early established themselves here, and their descendants are related to many of the older families in the county. Rev. Chas. Work, of Cincinnati, is a worthy representative of the third generation. Judge Wm. McClung was a Bremen boy, served as a member of the State Legislature for two terms, and was an Associate Justice under the old Ohio Constitution. No list of Bremen's first families would be complete without mention of the Pollings, the Shaws, Martins, Thompsons, and Neelys.

Many of these honored names are better known on the white stones of the quiet burying grounds than on the busy streets of the thriving little city, but they "acted well their part." They have passed, and with the mention of their names a rush of memories comes to the old man in the chimney corner, and a tear dims his kind old eye, as with these friends

BLACKBERRY SEASON, MAIN AND BROAD STREETS, BREMEN

MARIETTA STREET, BREMEN.



NEW METHODIST-EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BREMEN.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, BREMEN

of his youth he recalls the hominy block, lie hominy, johnny cake, hoe-cake, corn dodger, tinkling of cow bells, sound of the woodman's axe, dinner horn, drumming pheasants, and other sights and sounds peculiar to the frontier life of sixty years ago — all are passed and gone and few left to recount their memory!

Other names will be recalled by the older people, but the above are given to prove our statement that the forebears of modern Bremen were "good men and true."

In 1854 the Postoffice was in Hutchins' store, and David E. Moore was Postmaster. In 1856 Beery & McCandlish conducted Bremen's postal affairs, and were in charge when the old star routes gave place to the railway delivery of mails to the outside world.

Bremen was very loyal during the War of the Rebellion, and many of her sons shed their blood for the flag they loved; among these was John Rowles, who laid down his life at Pittsburg Landing, but whose memory is still green in the homes and hearts of his Bremen friends.

The gallant James E. Larimer, Lieutenant of the Seventeenth Ohio, claimed Bremen as his home, and his friends there still recount his valor.

Like all villages of the early twenties, Bremen struggled to the front as a commercial center, and being well located and with beautiful surroundings and accessible to the neighboring coal fields, it soon attracted many more desirable residents.

Then came natural gas, which not only added to the pleasure and comfort of the homes of the people, but was an inducement which the Board of Trade, organized April 10, 1900, was not slow to offer to manufacturers looking for desirable locations where their product might be cheaply created and marketed.

The Board of Trade has twelve members; Albert Turner, President; Dr. Driver, Vice-President; Grant Cusac, Secretary; E. W. Kagay, Treasurer.

Bremen was incorporated in the Fall of 1894, the first Mayor being L. O. Binkley; the first Clerk, C. W. Ricket; Marshal, Wm. Wehr; Treasurer, J. E. Powers; Street Commissioner, Noah Blosser; Council, Henry Shull, Albert Turner, S. V. Lehman, H. M. Shelhamer, F. P. Strayer, N. W. Good.

The town now has two railroads, Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley and the Ohio Central.

The last census returns give Bremen a population of 600.

JACOB B. TURNER.

Another Fairfield County boy who does credit to his native heath is Jacob B. Turner. He was born in Madison Township, August 19, 1835. When but five years of age the family removed to Preble County, where, in 1845, his father died, and his mother concluded to go with her little family back to her old home.

The boy Jacob attended the district schools, but under many disadvantages, yet by reading and observation he largely supplemented his early deficiencies, and has always been regarded as a careful and shrewd farmer. He married, in 1858, Mary E., daughter of

ALBERT T. TURNER.

WILLIAM S. TURNER.

EDWARD TURNER.

Michael Miller, and has had much pleasure in seeing his family of eight sons and two daughters grow up around him.

His children are well known in the community — George E., Albert T., John M., Wm. S., Chas. N., Walter S., Pearl, Mary A., Mattie E., and James A.

Mr. Turner was a successful farmer until 1884, when, with his sons George and Albert and later William, he embarked in the grain and mercantile business.

MR. AND MRS. J. B. TURNER.

In 1892 Mr. Turner erected a large mill at Bremen, Fairfield County, which has continued to be one of the live businesses of that attractive little town.

In 1898 Pearl D. was admitted to the Turner business.

When the Bremen business was

established some of Mr. Turner's neighbors doubted his wisdom in making the venture, and said as much when later he purchased the natural gas plant, but time has vindicated him, and not only were these several businesses successful, but they have been of lasting benefit to Bremen, much business being diverted from competing points, thus inducing other merchants to adopt modern methods, and working all together the little town has taken on new activity. Much of the credit is due Mr. Turner.

H. M. SHELHAMER.

Just two miles east of Bremen, Ohio, on a comfortable farm and in "the merry month of May" (10th), 1860, the subject of this sketch was born.

Three years later the family moved into the town, and until he was sixteen years old he attended the public schools there. When but a lad of eight the first bitter sorrow of his life came upon him, his father dying, leaving the little family to fight unaided the hard battle with the world. The boy was of the proper "stuff" for at ten years we find him at work during the summer months, and getting what schooling he could during the Winter.

At sixteen he left school, Mr. L. O. Binkley making a place for him in his store, and in that service he remained for five years, when with W. H. Stoltz he purchased the Binkley business and for eight years carried it on in his own name.

September 1, 1897, Mr. Grant Cusac was admitted to the firm, and the business has steadily advanced until it is now one of the largest merchandising and general stores in the county.

June 1, 1898, Mr, Shelhamer began the banking business, which move seemed highly appreciated by the community, as from the very start patronage has been generous, so that each year has found the institution increasing its volume of business.

For four terms Mr. Shelhamer has acted as Township Treasurer; he was one of the first Councilmen of Bremen, being a member of the Board when the town was incorporated.

He has been Postmaster for three years, is a prominent member of the Board of Trade, and through his influence Bremen's mercantile interests have been largely increased.

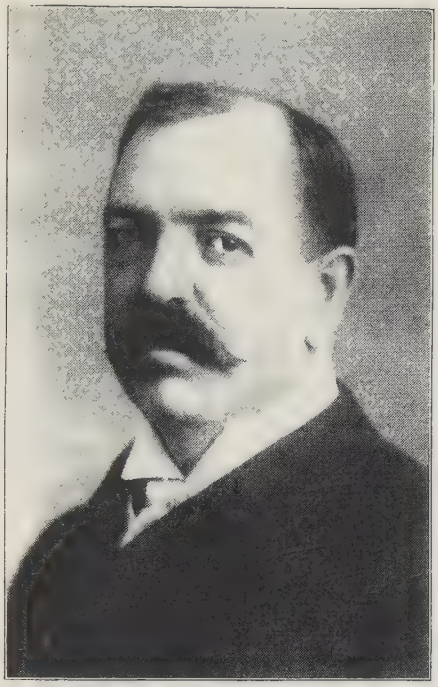
GRANT CUSAC

Was born in Fultonham, Ohio, April 4, 1869, where he passed his boyhood, acquiring a good, general education and fitting himself for his subsequent business career.

The greater part of his business life was spent in Zanesville, Ohio, he being traveling representative for one of its large firms for a number of years.

September 1, 1897, here moved to Bremen, associating himself with H. M. Shelhamer, and any frequenter of that section of Fairfield County will promptly tell you of the success of that enterprising business.

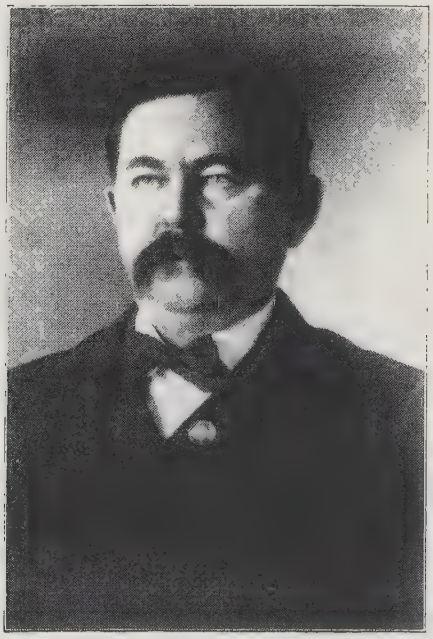
As Secretary of the local Board of Trade, Mr. Cusac has worked hard and long for the good of the town.



H. M. SHELHAMER.

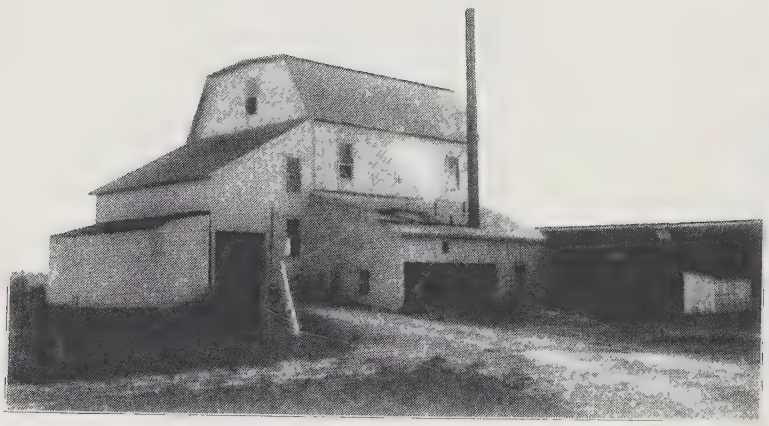
GRANT CUSAC.

C. W. RICKET.



J. E. PURVIS.

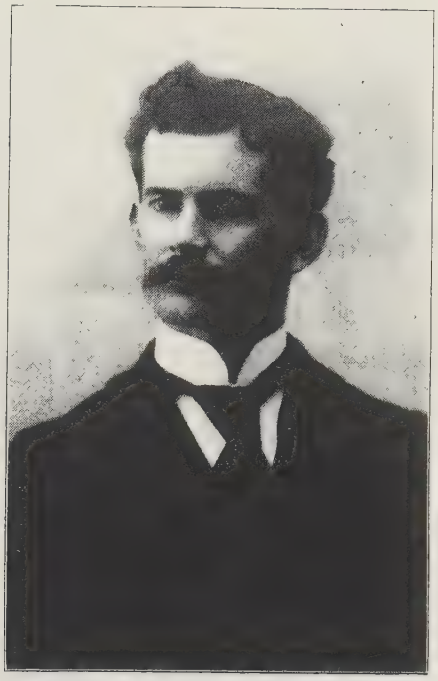
OFFICE OF THE BREMEN "BANNER."



TURNER FLOURING MILL BREMEN.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BREMEN.

DR. F. P. STRAYER.



C. E. KAGAY.
Editor of The Bremen Banner.

OFFICE OF DR. F. P. STRAYER.

DR. F. P. STRAYER.

The subject of our sketch was born at Sugar Grove, Fairfield County, October 23, 1855.

When four years of age his father, Jacob E. Strayer, removed to a farm, two miles south of North Bern. Here the boy attended school and grew up as most farmer's boys, but with a full determination to have a good education.

This led him to prepare for the Normal School at Worthington, Ohio, and the Wesleyan University at Delaware attracting his attention he spent some time at both institutions, laying a foundation for a future in the medical profession, to which calling he early evinced an aptitude.

When prepared for medical college, old Starling at Columbus was his Alma Mater, and in 1879 he graduated from that school.

He located at Bremen, where he has been very successful in building up a large practice.

He has the confidence of the entire community, his integrity being of the same high order as his professional ability.

Dr. Strayer is a most public-spirited man, and largely through his efforts the ten miles of pike now entering Bremen were constructed and maintained.

C. W. RICKET

Is the contractor and builder of Bremen, most of the attractive architecture of the place having passed under his supervision.

For twelve years he has actually built up the town. One of his late efforts is the new Methodist Church. Besides this exacting business Mr. Ricket handles real estate, and no man in the County is better qualified to pass on property values.

He also conducts a cigar factory, employing ten or more high-grade workmen.

Mr. Ricket is a member of the Board of Trade, and with his enterprise and push has done much for Bremen.

THE BREMEN BANNER.

The Bremen Banner, a bright, newsy paper, printed at Bremen, Ohio, was established in the year 1895, by F. C. Wehr, and for a time was printed in the Democrat office, at Lancaster, Ohio, and after varing success under different proprietors, in July, 1899, it came into the hands of the present efficient editor and proprietor, Mr. C. E. Kagay, who fitted up one of the best job offices in the county, and on account of the quality of the work and promptness in filling orders, the Banner office is enjoying a lucrative business in job printing.

The present editor was born and raised on a farm near Bremen; received a liberal education in the common schools and Academy, and for a number of years has been a leading teacher of the County, closing his teaching career as Superintendent of the Rushcreek Township Schools. He has held a number of positions of honor in the County, such as President of the Fairfield County Teachers Institute, President of the Y. P. S. C. E. Union of Fairfield County, Secretary of S. S. Association of Rushcreek Township, and is at present the Treasurer of said Township.

Mr. Kagay's upright christian character, coupled with a strong personality and amicable disposition, has brough him these unsolicited honors.

INTERIOR OF H. M. SHELHAMER & CO.'S DEPARTMENT STORE, BREMEN.

THE BELL & BELL HARDWARE STORE.

RESIDENCE OF JACOB B. TURNER. BREMEN.

RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM S. TURNER. BREMEN.

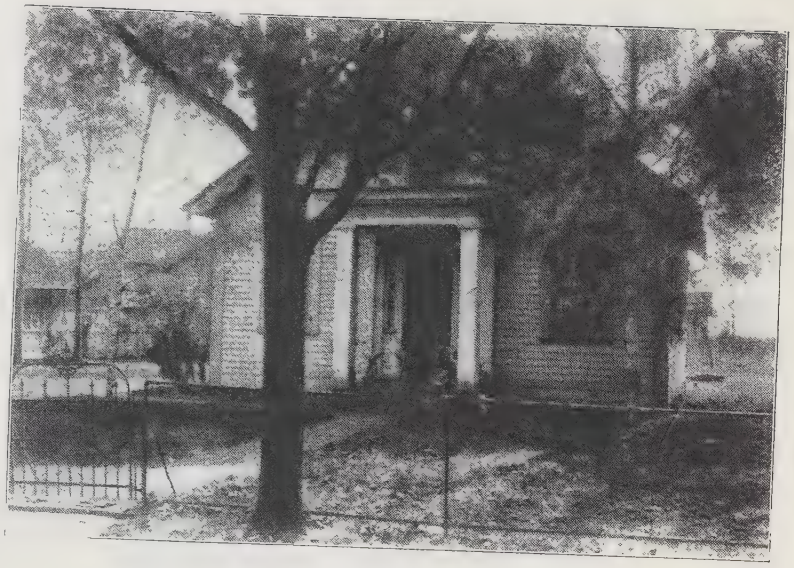
RESIDENCE OF ALBERT T. TURNER. BREMEN.

RESIDENCE OF EDWARD TURNER. BREMEN.

RESIDENCE OF J. E. PURVIS, BREMEN.

G. A. STAKER & CO.

G. A. STAKER & CO.'S FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.



RESIDENCE OF DR. F. P. STRAYER, BREMEN.

RESIDENCE OF H. M. SHELHAMER, BREMEN.

RESIDENCE OF L. O. BINKLEY, BREMEN.

RESIDENCE OF CHARLES M. RICKET, BREMEN.

DAVID F. BELL

Is the son of Simon and Matilda Bell, and was born October 12, 1870, at Falls Township, Hocking County, Ohio.

While still an infant in arms his parents removed to New Gore, which was the family home until 1883, when they chose a farm near Monday Creek, Perry County, Ohio. There young Bell attended the neighborhood school and worked on the farm until 1891, when for months he attended school at New Lexington. He had no difficulty in securing a certificate, and for fours years taught in the District Schools of the County.

In the Spring of 1896 he removed to Bremen, associating himself with Albert Bell in the hardware business. By attention to details, having what the people wanted, and as they wanted it, this firm has taken front rank in the business community.

Mr. Bell is a member of the Board of Trade of Bremen, is a "hustler," and makes other people "hustle" to keep pace with him.

ALBERT BELL

Was born in Perry County, Ohio, September 16, 1872, His father, John Bell, was a farmer, and Albert knew what was meant by early rising and the "chores" of a farmer boy. It taught him to work, however, and he has never forgotten the trade.

Until fifteen years of age he attended the District School, and then spent some time in the New Lexington High School.

He taught for a few terms, but pedagogy was not his forte—he was destined for active business, so that when in 1896 an opening presented itself at Bremen, he and his cousin, David F. Bell, established the firm of Bell & Bell, and are to-day known in Fairfield and adjoining counties as leaders in their line. Mr. Bell is an active Board of Trade man.

G. A. STAKER & CO.

This enterprising firm is composed of G. A. Staker and Paul Pfaff. It was organized in the year 1896, succeeding Staker & Renhardt. Their specialties in connection with the drug business are furniture, undertaking, queensware and wall paper.

Keeping in close touch with large city houses and carrying complete lines in all departments it is no wonder they are leading merchants, not only in Bremen, but in the County as well.

ROBERT J. BLACK

Tells you with pride that his birth-place was in north of Ireland, and December 19, 1822, the date. The United States has had no better additions—none more thrifty, none more loyal, than north Ireland men. Mr. Black came to this country in 1836, and after a year's stay in the East moved in 1837 to Rushcreek Township, where the most of his long and useful life has been passed.

With the exception of a few years spent in clerking at Rushville and Circleville, Mr. Black's attention has been given to arbor culture, as his nursery of some 20,000 trees attests. He is an authority on all horticultural matters, being editor of that department of the "Pittsburgh National Stockman."

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